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No. 8956.—VOL. LVII. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 5, 1893. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, A LIFE OF PLEASURE, by HENRY PETTITT and Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS. (The greatest success Drury Lane has ever known.)
Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Lily Hanbury (by permission of H. Beerbohm Tree, Esq.), Miss Laura Linden, Miss Le Thiere; Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Frank H. Fenton, Mr. William Elton, Mr. C. Cullen, Mr. C. Holt, Mr. J. A. Carey, Mr. R. Soutar, and Mr. Harry Nicholls.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 9, at 1.30. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
Mr. TREE, Sole Lessee and Manager.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15 CAPTAIN SWIFT, by C. HADDON CHAMBERS.
Mr. Tree, Messrs. Henry Kemble, Chas. Allan, Holman Clark, C. M. Hallard, Montagu, and F. H. Macklin; Mesdames Carlotta Addison, Fanny Coleman, Irene Vanbrugh, and Mrs. Tree.
MATINEE of CAPTAIN SWIFT, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. Leverton) open 10 to 5.—HAYMARKET THEATRE.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, MADAME FAVART. (Last 5 nights.) Mr. Wallace Brownlow, Mr. Charles Conyers, Mr. D. S. James, Mr. Fred Emney, Mr. H. Lewens, Mr. Sam Hemsley, Miss Ella Jeffreys, Miss Maggie Gorell, Miss E. Westlake, Miss M. Arrowsmith, Miss R. Yorke, Miss Durham, and MISS FLORENCE ST. JOHN. Doors open at 8.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

GARRICK THEATRE.
Mr. JOHN HARE, Lessee and Manager.
DIPLOMACY.
200TH PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT (Tuesday).

GARRICK THEATRE.
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DIPLOMACY, adapted by CLEMENT SCOTT and B. C. STEPHENSON, TO-NIGHT at 8. Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Gilbert Hare, Mr. Trent, Mr. Mayeur, and Mr. John Hare; Miss Kate Rorke, Miss E. Robins, Lady Monckton, Miss Helen Luck, and Mrs. Bancroft. Box-office open 10 to 5. Doors open at 7.30. TWO FINAL MATINEES TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) (no evening performance), and SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 2.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.10,
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
By ARTHUR W. PINERO.
Mr. George Alexander, Mr. Nutcombe Gould, Mr. Ben Webster, Mr. H. V. Esmond, Mr. A. Vane-Tempest, Mr. A. Bromley-Davenport, Mr. A. Holles; Miss Maude Millett, Miss Lizzie Webster, Miss Granville, Mrs. Patrick Campbell. Doors open 7.45, commence 8.10, carriages at 11.
MORNING PERFORMANCES TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), and SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 9, at 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, A WOMAN'S REVENGE, by HENRY PETTITT. 126th performance. Messrs. Charles Warner, Charles Cartwright, Herbert Flemming, Rudge Harding, John Carter, and Arthur Williams; Mesdames Mary Rorke, Alma Stanley, Adah Barnett, Agnes Thomas. Box-office 10 to 6. Doors open 7.30.

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EVERY EVENING, at 9 o'clock,
MRS. OTHELLO,
by the late Fred Leslie and Arthur Shirley.
Miss Fanny Brough, Mr. Charles Glenney, Miss Cicely Richards, Mr. Julian Cross, Mr. W. H. Day, Mr. G. Raymond, Miss Blanche Horsley, Miss Florence Meiville. Preceded at 8.15 by THE 2BROTHERS. Doors open 7.45. Seats at all libraries. Box-office 10 to 5.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
By BRANDON THOMAS.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 9.
Preceded, at 8, by JOHN THURGOOD, FARMER.
MATINEE of CHARLEY'S AUNT EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Miss JANETTE STEER, Lessee and Manageress.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.45, GUDGEONS, by THORNTON CLARK and LOUIS N. PARKER. Miss Sybil Carlisle, Miss Charlotte Morland, and Miss Janette Steer; Messrs. Murray Carson, W. L. Lovell, Charles Fulton, Harcourt Beatty, R. Blunt, T. Welch, and Mr. Herbert Waring. At 8.10, LEAP YEAR, by FRED. KERR. Doors open 7.45, carriages at 11. MATINEE TO-MORROW and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.45. Box-office open daily 10 to 10.

COMEDY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. COMYNS CARR.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, a new and original play, in four acts, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled
SOWING THE WIND.
Messrs. Brandon Thomas, Cyril Maude, Sydney Brough, Edmund Maurice, Ian Robertson, Will Dennis, Chandler, J. Byrne; Misses Rose Leclercq, Annie Hughes, Mrs. Campbell Bradley, and Miss Winifred Emery. At 8, IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. Mr. T. W. Lovell, Mr. J. Byron, and Miss Lena Ashwell. Doors open 7.40. Box-office (Mr. Sternwinkel) open 10 to 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—COMEDY THEATRE.

PRINCE OF WALES'.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. George Edwardes' Company, A GAIETY GIRL; Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Lewis, Bradfield, Kaye, Danbrick, D'Orsay, Porteous, Rimmu, and Harry Monkhouse; Mesdames Decima Moore, Juliette Nesville, Ada Jenoure, Cutler, Chandler, Pounds, Phelps, M. Hobson, Massey, Selwick, Robinson. At 1.45, SNAKES. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1.30. Box-office open from 10 till 6.

COURT THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, a NEW TRIPLE BILL. At 8.15, GOOD-BYE; at 9, A VENETIAN SINGER; and at 10, UNDER THE CLOCK. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open 2. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone No. 3,031.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Manager, F. J. HARRIS.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, Volume II. of MOROCCO BOUND. PRESS UNANIMOUS—EVEN A GREATER SUCCESS THAN VOLUME I. John L. Shiel, Charles Danby, Richard Temple, F. Darrell. "One of the most entertaining farces of the period."—THE DUKE. "We have seldom been in a audience more convulsed."—DAILY TELEGRAPH. "Heartier laughter than that which last night accompanied 'Tom, Dick, and Harry' from beginning to end has not for a long time past been heard in a theatre."—THE STANDARD. At 8.10, BARBARA. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2. Box-office open from ten to ten. Business manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Under the Management of Mr. ALFRED GERMAN REED and Mr. CORNEY GRAIN.
TO-DAY, at 3, AN ODD PAIR, by MALCOLM WATSON, music by A. J. CALDICOTT. Foll-wed by OUT ROAD AND RAIL, a new Musical Sketch, by Mr. CORNEY GRAIN. Concluding with THE UGLY DUCKLING, a Musical Comedietta, by Mr. CORNEY GRAIN. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 3. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 8. Stalls, 5s., 3s. Admission, 2s., 1s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, W.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE OF VARIETIES.
Open 7.30. At 8.30, FIDELIA, Ballet (last week). At 10.30, CHICAGO. (Second Editions.) Last Nights of PAT and MIKE, the marvellous Baboon and Donkey. The SISTERS PARIS, The Phasios, Arthur Reece, HURLEY and WILTON, Kelson Trueman, The EDOARI OS, &c.

EMPIRE
CATTLE SHOW ATTRACTIONS.
TO-NIGHT, Two Grand Ballets, KATRIA, at 7.40, and the Up-to-Date Ballet, THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME, at 10.30, by the Misses George Edwardes, arranged by Mdme. Katti Lanner. Music by Monsieur Le-pold Wenzel, supported by Mdlle. Hess, Sarzo, Pecoroma Swaisby, Signor Vincenti. Varieties at 8.40. Doors open 7.30. EMPIRE MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.

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The Grandest Sight in London. The National Chrysanthemum Society's Grand Winter Show, To-day, To-morrow, and Thursday. A Unique Contest. Marvellous Feats of Skill and Daring. A Ride of 1,600 feet through the Roof, the Greatest Feat of the century. Conjuring, 12 noon. Special Free Grand Varieties, 2.30 and 7.3. A host of attractions and the Wonderful Performing Animals, Seven Quarrette, Comical Sketches, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Pantomimists, Mid-air and High Wire Artistes, &c. All free. Concert (vocal), 3.30. See (Hearn) 4 and 9, the Boxing Kangaroo. The Living Aceps. Grand Swimming Entertainments, 5 and 10. Skating via Royal Aquarium. To-night, 8.30, a Shooting Competition, and Nellie Wick, aged seven. A French Fair, and Gigantic Christmas Programme.

A GOOD DEPARTURE.

It is not often that a President's Message is so definite as was Mr. CLEVELAND'S yesterday. The two Houses are involved in a cloud of intrigues; their temper changes and rechanges from day to day in accordance with the wire-pulling of the various parties and sections of parties; and being himself outside and above all this the President is necessarily disposed to temporise, to feel his way. It must be a great temptation to him to stop short of actually committing himself. A downright policy is not as a rule for him; he prefers to steer between the dangers of Democrats and Republicans with as little enterprise as possible. But Mr. CLEVELAND has been uncommonly frank and honest; and, what is even more, he has shown a courage undiminished by the inexplicable reverses to which his party has recently been subjected. So far from reaching forth hands of friendliness towards his political opponents, his condemnation of their policy is almost brutal in its candour. The revolution in Hawaii was brought about "through intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of "the United States, which was landed for that purpose at the "instance of our Minister." Before this bald statement of the scandalous facts ex-President HARRISON may well hang his head and hide his blushes. The *status quo* in Hawaii is now to be restored, and the President hopes that all will be well. In regard to the stoppage of the silver purchases, another point in the Democratic as distinct from the Republican programme, he is not too confident. He has no doubt that the "ultimate result" will be "most salutary and far-reaching." But he is not sanguine as to the immediate future. It is a proper spirit in which to approach all legislation, but we are inclined to think that the President takes a less cheerful view than the occasion warrants. We cannot help seeing that, like most American politicians, he hankers still after the bimetallic panacea which is to set the crooked straight and prepare the way of the Millennium. The Brussels Monetary Conference had a truncated and inglorious end, but the bimetallists have not yet given up hope, and President CLEVELAND asks for authority to re-summon the Conference whenever it shall appear good to him. We doubt if that opportunity will ever come; for it is possible that in time the repeal of the SHERMAN Act may justify itself even in the eyes of the silver men.

But Mr. CLEVELAND showed to best advantage when he came to talk of Tariff Reform. He is not frightened yet, and Heaven knows there is enough against him. It is particularly unfortunate that the Treasury is so empty. By June next year the deficit is forecast at 28,000,000 dols. With such a prospect it is indeed courageous to propose to cheapen the tariffs. Mr. CLEVELAND, however, does not hesitate. He is not so foolish as to imagine that he can jump the country suddenly into Free Trade. The roots are too deep and ancient in Protection for a revolution of that sort. Yet he practically announces his faith in the principles of Free Trade, which are summed up in his statement that: "Only necessary revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties." If you once acknowledge this, you run up the Free Trade colours, though the next moment you may haul them down for the sake of expediency. The changes which the new Tariff Bill includes are by no means all that we or other Freetraders could desire. Indeed the object has very naturally been to combine at once a maximum of relief to the American citizen with the minimum of relief to the foreigner. The taxes are to be taken off raw materials, frankly because the "high tariff forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors." But still the change, however fastidiously it be worked, is confessedly in the direction of Free Trade, and for this let us be thankful. Mr. CLEVELAND will experience bitter opposition. The deficit which will arise from the reduction is to be made up by the imposition of some small internal taxes. These will not be carried without a fierce struggle. Every redistribution of taxation makes new enemies for a Government, and the Democrat of thirty years may be provoked into desertion from purely personal considerations. Moreover, there is the Labour party a serious element in the problem. Mr. MCKINLEY has been doing all he can to rouse the working classes against the Bill by pretending that their wages will be reduced by it. To this absurd fiction Mr. CLEVELAND makes answer with a primary axiom in Political Economy. "It is quite "obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines "the market for these products within our own borders to the "direst disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases "their cost to our citizens." It is plain, then, that the working-classes would be as well off even if there should be a fall in wages. What the fate of the Bill may be it is now impossible to conjecture. The Democrats have made their appeal and issued their manifesto. But the battle is only just begun. To have Mr. MCKINLEY back again, and the MCKINLEY Tariff in full swing would be a disaster, not only to the United States, but to the trade of the world, President CLEVELAND is making a gallant attempt to regain the position occupied before the last Republican Government. If he succeed and the reformed tariff get a fair trial, we have no doubt of the result. The successful conduct of finances during the next year would go far to rivet upon Americans a belief in the Free Trade which they are proposing just now merely to try gently and by way of experiment.

SERVICE NOTES.

Admiral Colomb has followed up his paper on the "Strategical Position of the United Kingdom," which we noticed last week, by a lecture to the Aldershot Military Society on "Coaling Stations and their Relation to our Trade Routes." The lecture was very interesting and was attended by a large number of the officers quartered at the camp, including the Duke of Connaught.

Admiral Colomb devoted the principal part of his paper to proving that the security of our coaling stations in distant waters must inevitably depend on the relative superiority of our navy to that of our foes, and consequently that if we maintain at each station only sufficient garrison to guard against surprise or capture by a *coup de main*, the fact of our having the command of the sea will ensure their freedom from being besieged for any length of time. We are glad that Admiral Colomb has brought this fact forward so clearly, as there has been undoubtedly a tendency of late to spend large sums on erecting elaborate defensive works and mounting monster guns at our coaling stations, which money were far better spent on the navy directly.

We have constantly pointed out in these columns the very serious position we would find ourselves in in the case of an attempted mobilization of the fleet, owing to the enormous deficiency in the number of naval engineers. The urgency of the case has been recently forcibly pointed out by Mr. John Penn, of the well-known engineering firm of John Penn and Sons, who illustrates his argument by showing "that in 1882 there was one engineer officer for about 700 horse-power, while there is now one engineer officer for about 2,000 horse-power." We doubt if the Government will succeed in getting a sufficient number of the right sort of men to come forward till a very substantial improvement is made in the pay and pensions of these officers, who at present are not as well treated in this respect as officers of the naval medical and pay departments, whose duties are infinitely less onerous and responsible.

Apropos of Mr. John Penn, we are glad to see that the Admiralty have accepted the tender of his firm for the engines and machinery of the *Magnificent*, the new battleship which is being laid down at Chatham. The engines of her sister-ship, the *Majestic*, are to be entrusted to the Naval Construction and Armaments Company at Barrow. The *Majestic* is to be built in No. 7 dock at Portsmouth. No. 7 slip was prepared for her in the first place, but as it is required for a new first-class cruiser to be shortly laid down, the battleship will be commenced in the dock as soon as it is available.

The circular letter sent round to commanding officers by the general officer commanding the Cork district, asking for a donation of £2 from the canteen fund to provide a typewriter for the headquarters officer, is one of the most amusing productions that ever came to our notice. *Truth* has naturally published some very forcible comments on the subject, which certainly do not seem to us uncalled for, as it would be distinctly a flagrant breach of the regulations for the management of canteens issued by authority to devote any of the canteen profits to such a purpose. As the purchase of any articles of stationery, &c., for the battalion orderly room from those funds is distinctly prohibited, it is hardly credible that any general officer could contemplate using battalion funds for the convenience of his own office work. We are inclined to think that the circular must have been sent out through the misdirected zeal of some clerk, having been inadvertently signed by the chief staff officer.

The *United Service Magazine* for this month is very good reading, the paper which will attract most attention being, perhaps, a plea for the four-company organization in infantry battalions, written by an officer who prefers to remain anonymous. Though the existing eight-company system is defended in the recently-published "Army Book for the British Empire," yet the defence is decidedly a weak one, and nine regimental officers out of every ten who study the subject will unhesitatingly admit that the four-company system would be infinitely preferable to the present system, both as regards interior economy and efficiency in the field. One of the strongest arguments in the "Army Book" in favour of the present system is the contention that if the four-company system be adopted the authorities will be compelled by the Treasury to reduce the number of officers per battalion. We agree with the author of the paper in the *United Service Magazine* that no weight should be attached to this argument, which practically reduces the question to one of pounds, shillings, and pence, which it should not be allowed to become. The authorities have made no move to reduce the establishment of officers in cavalry regiments, though the troop organization has been recently abolished in favour of the four squadrons. Why should they be more unreasonable in the case of infantry battalions?

JOHN TYNDALL.

THE LIFE OF A GREAT EDUCATOR.

That the name of Tyndall should be a household word in every civilized country; that many of his books should be household books; that all classes of society should be familiar with his work, and even with his name and existence, is at once the best tribute that could be paid to his labours, and the reason why they are in danger of being forgotten. For where the name of Tyndall has gone, it has carried with it a love and a craving for science, such as previously never existed; and the popular regret for a great man of science, which to-day seems so obvious, is largely the fruit of the knowledge which followed.

It has been the characteristic of men of science (traditionally at least) to hold themselves aloof in a sort of eclectic exclusiveness. Sometimes this has been contemptuous and cliquish, more often it is the result of modesty or extreme concentration. Whatever the cause, the result has been to put science in a false position with regard to the active life and spirit of the times. Within our time, however, a great change has come over this relationship. Science has dusted her old-world garments, turned her frowns into smiles, and has come down from her pedestal to fraternize with the masses she used to despise. Partly this is due to the march of democracy, vitalizing all things on its upward path—only too frequently, as we have seen, to destroy them again in a headlong rush downward; partly, by a sort of reaction, it is due to the growth of a new type of scientific man—catholic, human, and conscious, while sacrificing nothing of the high aims which actuated his predecessors, of the crying need of the world at large for proper scientific teachers and teaching.

THE RESCUE OF SCIENTIFIC POPULARITY.

It would be too much to say that Tyndall was the first to inaugurate this era of scientific awakening; but he was the first, in all probability, to bring home to the minds of the people what science really meant. *Hinc illæ lacrimæ*. The growth of new ideas means at first the uprooting of old ones; and old ideas die hard. One need not, however, go far back for the beginning of the movement. The only man before Tyndall who could lay any claim to popularity as well as scientific eminence, was Faraday, whose wonderful single-mindedness and personal charm exercised over audiences an attractive power far stronger even than that magneto-electric force which has made his name immortal. But Faraday made no pretence to literary ability. His lectures, it is true, were couched in a strong, nervous language, which simply reflected the straightforward lucidity of his mind and separated him out from the great majority of men of science of his day, who were (as some still are) incapable of expressing themselves in plain English, and who either ignored or were ignorant of the dictum which connects abstruse phraseology with improperly comprehended ideas. To be "popular"

in those days was a reproach involving want of thoroughness or even quackery; and the intercommunication of ideas outside a charmed scientific circle was a thing which did not suggest itself to the giants of a generation ago.

From this degraded condition the word "popular" was rescued, and was even brilliantly translated by the far-sighted efforts of a newer school, foremost among whom must be counted Tyndall, Darwin, and Huxley. It is significant, though of course characteristic, that the men who first grasped the true function of science, and cut themselves adrift from the old exclusiveness, were also the revolutionaries of science, concerned with the destruction of all that had grown up round it from Truth by the light of Pure Reason. There is no need to revive recollections of the furious clamour which broke out whenever a beam chanced to fall upon some cherished fallacy, and the pitiless blade descended. What was inexpressibly shocking twenty years ago is common opinion to-day. There is hardly a Baptist minister now but can contemplate with inward peace the doctrine of evolution; and even that awful Address to the British Association at Belfast sounds less subversive of the public morals when read by the light of modern common sense. The bats cluster in old temples, rank with the mould of centuries; an adventurous explorer breaks the solitude, overturns a stone and lets in the day, or peers into some dark cranny with a torch, and out they fly gibbering and shrieking and hooting their curses upon him. But the world is the richer for a temple explored, though it may dispel some illusions.

BIRTH AND YOUTH.

Beyond bare outlines the life of Tyndall will not be known till the four or five volumes appear, to which his latter years have been devoted. If a memoir must be given, he was born in 1820 at the little village of Leiglin Bridge, on Barrow's banks, in county Carlow. Stern, unflinching blood was in his veins, from a grandfather who disinherited his eldest son upon some trivial point, right up to one William Tyndale, of whom he says: "He was rash enough to boast, and to make good his boast, that he would place an open Bible within reach of every ploughboy in England. His first reward was exile, and then a subterranean cell in the castle of Vilvorden. It was a cold cell, and he humbly prayed, but in vain, for a coat to cover him, and his books to occupy him. In due time he was taken from the cell and set upright against a post. Round neck and post was placed a chain, which being cunningly twisted, the life was squeezed out of him, and a bonfire was afterwards made of his body." The spirit of his ancestor reigned in his father, who, in spite of disinheritance and consequent poverty, was greatly addicted to Protestant views. Tillotson, Taylor, and Chillingworth were his guide in life, and the earliest themes of John Tyndall, the son, were dialectical discussions upon the Protestant faith. The latter, indeed, whatever his critics might afterwards urge, was by no means ill-versed in theology. He was fond of recording that he knew the Bible practically by heart. Like his father, he went through life with a strong and burning Protestant bias, which did not, however, confine itself to the theological groove.

His early professional aim was to be a civil engineer, with which object he attached himself at the age of nineteen to the Ordnance Survey, then stationed in his district. Having mastered the intricacies of this department and developed considerable proficiency in trigonometrical work, he left the Survey in 1843 and bethought himself of emigrating. At this crisis the railway mania broke out, and young surveyors were at a premium. Tyndall has left us a vivid sketch of the labours and fatigues he underwent during the exciting scramble for parliamentary powers which this mania invoked. Unlike most of those who had seized the happy moment, he emerged from the struggle almost as poor as he had gone in. The shares he had of course acquired were such a burden to his mind that he sold them cheap to escape the anxiety.

STUDY AND FRIENDSHIP.

After this, Tyndall went as master at Queenswood College, Hants, the training ground of socialist hopes and aspirations, started by Robert Owen. By way of developing the commencement of the millennium, which was foreshadowed in the inscription "C. of M." ostentatiously affixed to this institution, he taught surveying and other practical subjects out of doors. But the most important feature of this step was his accidental contact with Dr. Frankland, who had charge of the chemical laboratory. The two became friends, and formed common plans for self-improvement. They resolved to study in Germany under Bunsen, whose recent researches had conferred lustre on Marburg. Tyndall has told us of the enthusiasm roused in his mind for German science by Carlyle, Emerson, and Fichte, all of whom he had read. He regarded it as a revelation. "The Alpha and Omega of their teaching," he says, "was loyalty to duty. A noble doctrine, though it sometimes has inspired exhausting discipline and unrealizable hopes."

At Marburg he studied chemistry, physics, and mathematics, being in close communion with Bunsen, Stegmann, and Knoblauch, the latter of whom directed his attention towards the phenomenon of diamagnetism, just then engaging the curiosity of Faraday. By careful and minute experiments he formed a theory of magne-crystallic action which, during a temporary visit to England, he submitted to the notice of the great physicist. His favourable reception left a pleasant impression upon his mind of this first meeting, not destined by any means to be the last. In the meantime Tyndall returned to Marburg, where he worked for another year, and in 1851 he went to Berlin, where Magnus had just made a famous name for physical researches. Here he came in contact with Helmholtz, whose great essay on "The Conservation of Energy" had just appeared. Du Bois-Reymond, Reiss, Clausius, Wiedemann, Poggendorff, and Ehrenberg were also among the savants who frequented Berlin, and whose society Tyndall enjoyed to a greater or less extent. In 1853 he delivered, by invitation, his first scientific lecture at the Royal Institution, "On the Influence of Material Aggregation upon the Manifestations of Force," an exposition of his more developed theory of magnetic and diamagnetic action, which in some respects differed from that propounded by Faraday. The paper, which was received with great eclat, led to a long scientific controversy, in which almost every opinion of importance was ranged against Tyndall. He pursued the subject with vigour, however, and finally succeeded in enforcing the soundness of his views. He established at the same time a reputation as an original experimenter of the highest order.

RESEARCH AND MOUNTAINEERING.

In the same year (1853) he accepted the post of Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution, on the recommendation and at the express request of Faraday. Here he pursued the investigations referred to, which were eventually published in a volume, entitled "Researches on Diamagnetism and Magne-crystallic Action."

He next took up the question of rock cleavage, which was accidentally brought to his notice in the slate quarries of North Wales, and evolved the theory of cleavage by simple pressure, in opposition to the "crystalline" theory which Sedgwick had proclaimed. The new view was embodied in a lecture in 1855, and was suggested by his friend, Professor Huxley, as a possible explanation of the structure of glaciers. The two decided to investigate the question, and visited the glaciers of the Grindelwald and the Rhone together. This was the beginning of Tyndall's life-long connection with the Alps. He returned to the Grindelwald in the winter to study the question under every aspect, and was able at length to triumphantly announce the solution of a much-vexed problem.

Of Tyndall's other works, which began to follow in rather rapid succession, the best known are perhaps his lectures on Sound and Light, accepted as standard popular works, his book on "Forms of Water," and his profound inquiry into the relation between gases and radiant heat. This, at the time of his investigations, was a new subject causing no little stir both in England and on the Continent. As with diamagnetism, Tyndall eventually made it peculiarly his own, differing at the outset from some of the highest authorities, among them his old instructor, Magnus, and by brilliant experiment successfully vindicating his views against all comers. So clear in his judgment was he, that no theory ever propounded by him as the result of mature deliberation has been seriously controverted or upset. He had from youth a faculty of examining his premisses with extreme minuteness, so that he was hardly known to proceed on a false assumption. He practically originated the germ theory of disease, so far as England is concerned, and has lived to see it triumph over the bitterest and most obstinate opposition. He was led to the investigation of the subject by a discovery that the dust particles in the air, which interfered with his diathermancy experiments (penetrating power of radiant heat on transparent gases), were removed by passing the air over a gas jet, proving that the particles were organic. To show how early his work was in this respect, he was able to prophesy a successful career for Koch after a perusal of one of his first papers on the anthrax bacillus.

LECTURES AND CONTROVERSIES.

Tyndall's lecturing work, or at least the result of it, has been specially dwelt on at the beginning of this notice. Since his time there have been many men of science who are also popular lecturers or magazine writers—in fact there are few who are not. But for that very reason one ought not to forget the enthusiasm with which his early efforts to spread the light were received. In America especially, in the years 1872-73, he was greeted everywhere with furore, and is believed to have done more for science (in the way of exciting public interest in it) during his brief visit than the State or the Universities could have accomplished in a generation. It was characteristic of his unfailing singleness of purpose that the profits of this tour were devoted wholly to the advancement of scientific research in America.

The address, as president of the British Association at Belfast in 1874 has already been referred to. It was seized on as a declaration of atheism by well-meaning but ignorant Churchmen, and bandied about with an execration that has seldom been paralleled. One indignant polemist went so far as to publish an appeal to the Home Secretary for the operation of the blasphemy laws. But against this person and the rest of his antagonists Professor Tyndall was his own best apologist, and his *Fortnightly* articles and other papers of the time are worth reading to this day for their vigorous, slashing prose.

Of Tyndall's long friendship with Carlyle, and the favourable opinion he held of him, there is not space to speak. Carlyle in his description is a very different being from the image which an ungrateful generation now forms of him. He is not an impracticable bear, an arrogant egotist. He is rather a wonderfully amenable, if rugged, seeker after truth.

LIGHTHOUSES, POLITICS, AND PEACE.

Many other points of biographical interest must also be passed over, such as the dispute between Professor Tyndall and the Board of Trade, ending in his retirement from the post of Scientific Adviser. The difference of opinion which led to this step was connected with the use of high-power continuous beams for lighthouses, and with the Board's treatment of a young inventor, Mr. Wigham. The wreck of the *Eider* off St. Catherine's Point was in a large measure a vindication of Tyndall's views and a vengeance upon the officials who ignored them.

In 1887 Tyndall, amidst universal regret, retired from his post at the Royal Institution on the grounds of failing health. A brilliant banquet was given in his honour, to commemorate the great and lasting services which he had conferred upon science during his thirty-four years connection with the Institution. Since that time he has taken no very active part in scientific life, striking out rather into the arena of public affairs.

The conversion of Mr. Gladstone to Home Rule was, it is known, a great blow to him, and completely severed their long friendship. For many years he took an active part in politics, showering down argument and diatribe upon those whom, in common with many others, he regarded as the worst enemies of their country. Recently, however, the tranquillity of old age, the charms of the Bel Alp, and the seclusion of his house at Haslemere, shielded by the famous screen which (rather selfishly, some pretend) he erected as a barrier against intrusive nuisances, have exerted a soothing spell upon the fighting Protestant blood. His pen has been less and less dipped in controversial ink, and its trenchant power has been chiefly confined to a voluminous record of the many causes and discoveries which for sixty years or more have engrossed the active life of its master.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

With Ireland out of the way the House mends its manners wonderfully. Last night three difficult subjects were discussed, which, had they concerned Ireland, would have been worth about three scenes and ten divisions apiece: the compounding of rates, the borrowing power, and the control of the highways and footpaths. If Mr. Bolton's amendment had failed to raise a tempest, Sir John Dorrington's would have done it: but as they did not affect Ireland the House kept at an equable level of temper, despite one threat of a brisk squall. The pace is still slow, and already Radicals are expecting that the Session will only be adjourned at Christmas. Yet if Radicals agree with Mr. T. P. O'Connor, what else can they look for? Not even a Gladstonian Government can work a revolution that is to "upset the feudal system" in a couple of months.

Although on Friday Sir William Harcourt was sure that Clause 10 would take no time to polish off, Clause 10 was the staple of debate last night. Mr. Bolton moved that the expenses of the parish council should be levied in a separate rate and not included in the poor rate, as the Government intended. This made Sir William Harcourt very angry. Mr. Bolton proposed to make the villagers pay for the parish councils directly. Under his plan the rate would be levied from cottage to cottage, and would not be included among those compounded for by the landlord. He admitted that in 1867 the reformers had insisted that only those who paid their own rates should have votes, and would none of representation without taxation. But in these days of Newcastle programmes the labourer has come to believe that he has a right to all he can get without paying for it.

Sir William, therefore, thought he saw in Mr. Bolton's amendment an insidious plan to make the bill unpopular by associating it with the periodic visits of the rate-collector. The question whether urban and rural methods of collecting should or should not be assimilated was left very much on one side, and the matter was argued on Sir William Harcourt's lines. We regret that the House did not assent to a separate rate. Because the cottager it is whose interest the parish council is intended to serve, and the parish council is to teach him politics and the virtues of citizenship, and to do many other very fine things. Why, then, should the cottager not be made to pay himself the tiny share of the cost that falls to him?

One of our leading Japanese contemporaries has been marking what ills the scholar's life assail in that land of flowers. Toil, envy, want, the patron and no doubt occasionally the gaol all play their part, but the worst of these appears to be want. It is so with Japan as with all lands where letters are pursued: the few grow fat and the many starve. It is all very well for the Merediths and Stevensons of Yokohama to gorge themselves on £15 a month, or on a pound or even more per chapter for a magazine story. But what is to be said of the unhappy rank and file for whom eightpence a chapter represents the summit of achievement? Could we not lend Japan Mr. Walter Besant for a season? But there is yet worse behind. The rate of pay for literary work, we learn, has risen a little since feudal times (how nice and homelike it is to have feudal times next door as it were to one!), while that of artists has remained constant. The Japanese painter seems worse off than he ever was before, and, astonishing to say, he is mercilessly fleeced by the dealer.

It would be no joke if we got a plague of locusts on the top of our other agricultural troubles next year. Major Rasch assures us that they are being imported in Russian hay, and the eggs are in his hands to testify to it. Where he got them from we would not presume to decide: Mr. Gardner thinks from the Argentine. But the real point of importance is that wherever they come from they are not likely to grow in England. That is the view of the Board of Agriculture, and it is probably correct. We have never had a plague of locusts in this inhospitable native land of ours, and we are not likely to begin at our age.

There is always something about the official Frenchman that suggests a schoolmaster who has fattened his soul upon the musty maxims of the copy-book; and who is M. Casimir-Perier that he should be less stuffed with high-sounding sentiment than his fellows? The declaration of policy which he read to the Chamber yesterday sounds exactly like a series of elegant extracts from somebody's "Elocutionist." It is much more academic than M. Dupuy's; and yet M. Dupuy, M. Casimir-Périer will seek popularity by a little cheap touchiness about the national honour if he gets the chance.

One passage in M. Casimir-Périer's declaration is so like a passage in M. Dupuy's defence of his cowardly dismissal of M. Lozé, that we must suppose it to be the guiding principle of French politics. "A policy that respects Universal Suffrage must not move faster than public opinion," says the new Premier, adding the childish commonplace that, "especially on questions affecting liberty of conscience nothing should be undertaken until the country has given its consent." The earlier clause enshrines the root-fallacy of all Radicalism: which would set up Universal Suffrage to be worshipped as the image of Bel was worshipped on the Assyrian Plain. M. Casimir-Périer means, as M. Dupuy meant before him, that he will not move faster than he can help in a direction he dislikes, unless the pressure from behind and beneath shall have overmastered him. We have something like that in England.

A Baron had shot his wife's lover dead and was tried for his life. "The Presiding Judge, after recalling the fact that the prisoner was addicted to drink, and treated his wife with great brutality, subjected him to a searching examination." "Counsel for defence confidently appealed to the jury to acquit his client." "The jury deliberated for five minutes and returned a verdict of not guilty." "The Baron went up to his counsel and embraced him warmly." "The people in court cheered vociferously." "The Baron then, accompanied by his wife, drove to an hotel, where they dined in a private apartment." "At half-past nine the party, together with the Baron's father-in-law, started for Paris." Verily, verily, they manage these murder-trials better in France.

Some of the ill effects of the fine summer are vividly illustrated in the newly-issued report by Mr. Wilson Fox on the condition of the small holders in Westport, county Mayo. Many of the people depend largely upon their earnings in England during the harvest, but its earliness, the sunny weather that enabled it to be quickly despatched, and the free use of self-binders, caused a material decrease in the wages. Mr. Fox has transcribed some pages from the books of a village grocer, by which it is shown that small holders in the congested districts flounder in debt from year's end to year's end, so that they can ill spare a slice from their incomes. This is perhaps the one district in the whole empire where the condition of the peasants has either retrograded or stood absolutely still during the last twenty years.

Mr. Fox draws an interesting comparison between the condition of the worst-off English and the best-off Irish labourer. He finds the former in the Swaffham Union of Norfolk. "This East Anglian, then, after paying his rent, has £26 2*s.* on which to keep his family for a year. He has no garden, no allotment, no perquisites. For his Irish example he goes to Lord Longford's Pakenham Hall estate, Westmeath. He has £22 per annum, out of which he has to pay 52*s.* for rent. But he manages better because he eats cheaper food, dresses (if you can call it dressing) less expensively, keeps poultry, and gets an occasional help from his friends overseas.

The Anglo-Franco-Siamese difficulty seems at last in a fair way to be laid at rest. The buffer state is to be made out of a strip of British Burma—probably, to be more accurate, a strip of the Burmese Shan Protectorate—and a strip of the Siamese territory claimed by France. It is not quite plain why we should give up a slice of our land because France wants a slice of Siam that she has no business to want. But a piece of the Shan Protectorate is after all not too valuable to pay for a settled frontier in the extreme East of India. On the other hand, it is highly satisfactory to us that the neutral State is to be set under the protection of China. With the present disposition of the Court of Peking we have no cause to fear that the colonists of Tongking will get any encouragement to push themselves over their own frontier. There may be, however, some difficulty yet in determining the line of the proposed railway, and we cannot give any final judgment on the negotiations till we have fuller knowledge.

VERY PLAIN SAILING.

IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

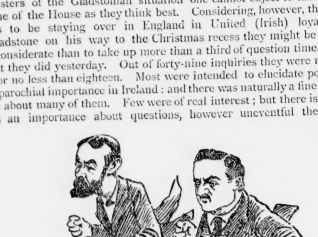
THERE was very little to prevent the Ministerial pilots steering straight ahead yesterday. If the composite majority were only better together than it is, it would move much faster than it does. In spite of the result of divisions, however, it is all to pieces; all over the place, except when votes are needed. One steersman might send the Government ship along at a far more imposing pace; but when there is a competition among deputy leaders the tendency is towards slowness. Mr. Gladstone, it is true, looked bright enough, with lilies of the valley in his buttonhole—the first floral decoration he has worn since Sir Andrew Clark's death; but then he only stayed for a short time. He seems to go away without leaving anything like instructions with his substitutes. If this were not so it would be hard to explain the all-at-seaness of front benchers on the Government side. To take instances. This is a Government in a hurry, and it should (and does when it sees the necessity, which is but rarely) strive to save time. There is a possibility of economy even over questions; but the Ministerial items do not seem to see it. Mr. Asquith has set the example, for he has effectively roughed-up the Irishmen during his temporary occupancy of Mr. Morley's seat of honour. It was filled for the night by Professor Bryce, to the apparent amusement of the Not-at-Home Secretary. But there were smaller though none the less noteworthy instances of Ministerial obstruction. For a week or so there has been a sort of vendetta between little Mr. Gibson Bowles and long

FLOORING SIR UGHTRED.

Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth on naval matters. Yesterday, by mere want of common long-windedness, the Admiralty Secretary exasperated his staunch questioner into the waste of five good minutes of Parliamentary time. His deep-drawn monosyllables were so aggressively delivered that he spurred his inquirer on to at least twice as long a display of his minute encyclopædisms as would have been necessary had the answer been more discreet and more direct.

IRISH HELPS.

Then there are the Irishmen. They are always with us, and as they are masters of the Gladstonian situation one cannot object to their using the time of the House as they think best. Considering, however, that they profess to be staying over in England in United (Irish) loyalty to Mr. Gladstone on his way to the Christmas recess they might be a little more considerate than to take up more than a third of question time. This is what they did yesterday. Out of forty-nine inquiries they were responsible for no less than eighteen. Most were intended to elucidate points of minor parochial importance in Ireland: and there was naturally a fine breezy brogue about many of them. Few were of real interest; but there is nearly always an importance about questions, however uneventful they may

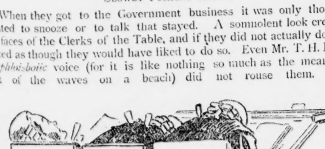


NECK AND NECK: MR. SEXTON AND MR. REDMOND.

happen to be in the way of mere noise. Thus one could not resist a smile at seeing Mr. John Redmond, recently back from an Irish campaign, much boomed in his own paper, racing the Anti-Parnellites, represented on this occasion by Mr. Thomas Sexton, for a priority of zeal on behalf of the evicted tenants.

SLOWLY FORGING AHEAD.

When they got to the Government business it was only those who wanted to snooze or to talk that stayed. A somnolent look crept over the faces of the Clerks of the Table, and if they did not actually doze they looked as though they would have liked to do so. Even Mr. T. H. Bolton's *polyphloisbotic* voice (for it is like nothing so much as the meaningless beat of the waves on a beach) did not rouse them. There



"WHAT DREAMS MAY COME."

was nothing to interest anyone but specialists, and those who care to note the unvarying contradictoriness of responsible Statesmen. What, for instance, can be said of that old offender, Sir William Vernon Harcourt? On Friday midnight, with a fine headmasterly air, he dismissed his Gladstonian schoolmates with an assurance that as Clause 10 was so nearly through they would be relieved from attendance on Saturday (which set every one a-wondering about next Saturday). Yesterday he turned up to babble on the identical clause at more length and with less point than any of his revered leader's supporters or opponents. His example was again well followed. One looked in now and again to hear sundry Radicals discoursing of the comparative advantages of asphalt and ashes as groundwork for a parish footpath. This was on Clause 12. Clause 11, which deals with parish councils' borrowing, and the remainder of Clause 10 went through easily, though wearisomely, and they got within hailing distance of the vital points of Number 15, which will probably prove controversial, for it deals with ecclesiastical rights and wrongs.

THE AGRICULTURAL INQUIRY.

For some weeks past the present writer has been engaged in one of those tasks whose performance is bound to elicit the true condition of agriculture—that is, he has been seeking land in which to invest certain charitable funds. The experience gained coincides exactly with that of others who have been in a similar position. One landlord (from Cambridgeshire), in despair of selling, offered a twenty-five years' lease of six hundred acres free, and only subject to the condition that they should be kept in cultivation. It was not concealed that this generous offer was made because rent was unobtainable and the owner had been losing at the rate of £2 an acre as the result of his own farming. His funds will stand this no longer, so that the alternative to letting the land for nothing is to suffer it to go out of cultivation altogether. A few days ago 200 acres were sold in Essex at £6 an acre; when sold on a previous occasion they brought £7,000, and some were present at the sale who knew that £4,000 had at one time been raised on their security. A farm of similar size is now in the market, for which the owner asks only the cost price of the farm buildings. The vendors of a farm in Suffolk came down from £5,000 to a fifth of that amount, though they considered the first price to involve a sacrifice. It would be an easy matter to go on multiplying these examples were we desirous only of demonstrating the depressed condition of the land market. Our present purpose, however, is only to show this from the estate of the farming proprietor. That is to say, the depression is very keenly felt where no complications whatever arise from the relations between landlord and tenant. It is well to bear in mind that the cause of distress has not been probed till we can account for such a state of things as the following:—A gentleman in Suffolk has for many years past farmed his own estate of 2,000 acres, and till within the last few years at a profit. He is a noted agriculturist, but for the last few years has found himself on an average about £500 out of pocket annually. The land, as it happens, is tithe free; it pays no rent, it yields no interest on capital. Why such land produces no profit is, we take it, in its simplest and plainest form the problem which the Agricultural Commission is expected to solve. Some three million acres of English land are being left to the thorn and thistle, and the country asks why.

MARE'S NESTING.

It would be rash for us to attempt the unravelling of Mr. Shaw Lefevre's thoughts and intentions, but judging from what we can see it would appear that the last thing he dreams of is to take this clear and straightforward view of his duties. The Assistant Commissioners whom he has sent flying over ground covered by the Labour Commission are not, we may assume, acting without definite instructions, and they show little disposition to go to the root of the matter. Indeed, the full accounts of their proceedings in the various local papers are comical reading. Your Assistant Commissioner, it need hardly be said, is no expert in agricultural economics. Usually a young barrister, with the organ of receptivity largely developed, he becomes a mere echo or transcriber of the opinions held by some dominant personality in his district. But on this occasion not only the dominant personality but a sweeping majority of the farmers and landlords have insisted on pouring into his ear facts distasteful to his chief; such as that corn-growing means sheer loss, rent or no rent, that stock-raising is ruined by the frozen meat trade. Then in many cases they have ended (the heterodox economists that they are!) in passing a resolution in favour of protection. But this is not what the Assistant Commissioner has been told to ask about. We invite our readers to notice how invariably he tries to concentrate the attention of the meetings on two questions: the Agricultural Holdings Act and the Law of Distraint. Many quite disinterested onlookers have arrived at the conclusion that the Assistant Commissioner is not engaged in an impartial and judicious inquiry, but is out on a mare's-nesting expedition. It looks as if he had been instructed to find out if at any point the wedge between landlord and tenant can be hammered in a little further. Except for purposes of party warfare these inquiries are quite useless. The law of distraint may be good or bad in itself, but it cannot possibly account in any way for the depression, nor can any amendment of it be a cure, for the simple reason that it does not come into operation until the farmer has fallen on evil days. It would, therefore, be following a bad example to enter on its discussion here and now, but the Commissioners are mistaken if they assume that its abolition would be good for farmers. For in that case the landlords would be forced into additional strictness in the choice of tenants, it would become imperative upon them to demand some collateral security, and they could afford to indulge in no compassionate waiting when once the holder's position began to look "rocky."

WHY SIT IN SECRET?

While their emissaries are being despatched to get up information evidently meant to bolster up some premeditated legislation, the Commissioners themselves have resolved to exclude reporters from their sittings. This goes far to confirm the surmise that the inquiry was entered upon with a determination to make it end in one way that the verdict was drawn up before the trial began, that the depression of agriculture is one more to be cynically utilized as a means of promoting that suicidal war of class with class on which Radicalism thrives. Probably the excuse put forward for a method of procedure so inconsistent with the party's professed belief in publicity will be that without this safeguard many farmers will be afraid to speak out against their landlords. We do not believe there is need for any such provision, and it is obviously open to the gravest abuse. Besides, its very existence is confession of a desire to embitter the relations between the two. However, putting these considerations aside, the fact remains that the land difficulty exists on many hundreds of holdings perfectly unaffected by any laws regulating the relation of landlord to tenant. The great fact to be taken account of is that there is English land—not a few exceptional patches, but millions of acres—that have been cultivated at a profit, but can be no longer, even if the occupier have nothing to pay but the tithe, rates, and taxes. And it will generally be found that where disputes about rent or other matters go on, the land concerned, by its favourable situation or from some other cause, yields a profit to the farmer and an income to the landlord. In other words, it does not belong to the depressed area. Good dairy farms, holdings well placed for carriage and market, are still profitable, and are likely to remain so. But even if we assume that in these cases the relations between landlord and tenant need readjustment, that is no business of the Agricultural Commission. Its business is to devise some plan by which the farmer will again be able to make an income out of the inferior soils that are capable of producing fair crops of wheat, but, now that corn-growing is a failure, are being either abandoned to weeds or bringing ruin upon those who try to cultivate them.

FARMING OUT SECRETARIES AND CLERKS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You state that a correspondent has reminded you of an Act of Parliament regulating the conduct of company officials, and has shown that when directors farm out the staff they deliberately throw away one of the safeguards provided for the shareholders, and possibly incur a personal liability in the event of anything going wrong. It would be interesting to learn whether the Act referred to has anything to say against the farming out of secretaries as well as clerks. There are, for example, two gentlemen sitting in the same office under the control of one managing director, who divide between them the secretaryship of about two dozen mining companies, and the services of a staff of clerks. This method of farming out an executive is incompatible with individual attention to the interests of any one of the numerous companies referred to, and must be prejudicial to shareholders, however agreeable it may be to the pluralists concerned. It must mean defective supervision, inadequate audit, and habitual procrastination. Some of the companies alluded to are large concerns that are doing very well; but there is reason to believe that they would do better, and command a higher repute than they do, if they were not denied the obvious benefit of independent secretarial and clerical organizations.—I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

November 30. DELTA.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DISTRICT COUNCILS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The proposed elimination of *ex-officio* members from the District Councils of the future is so perverse and ill-judged a proceeding, and will do so much to paralyze sanitary reforms in rural districts, that I am emboldened to address you on the topic.

It is unnecessary to do more than refer to the fact that within the last twenty years Parliament has concerned itself largely with sanitary legislation, and has entrusted to local bodies precise powers for the execution of its aims. Those powers throughout the country-side are vested in the boards of guardians, who in their capacity of local sanitary authority can make or mar the benevolent schemes of a philanthropic Legislature. The future district council will occupy the same position, but its probable bias in dealing with questions of health will, I venture to say, be less satisfactory. The rural elective guardian is, in the majority of cases, a person with a comprehensive indifference to sanitary reform, and a deep-rooted dislike to anything which is likely to swell the rates. He is elected by his constituents to enforce economy, and his mandate (to use the Radical jargon of the day) is to frustrate or ignore any schemes or outlay which will militate against so desirable an aim. He sits regularly enough during the discussion of poor-law matters, and is close in his attendance if the reduction of a medical officer's salary is to the fore; but in the ordinary humdrum work of sanitary administration he takes little or no share, and leaves the board-room for more congenial business. If left to himself he is eminently unfitted to decide on the merits of any important question, and the narrowness of his point of view compels him frequently to commit errors of judgment of a glaring sort. At present the eccentricity of the elective guardian's orbit is controlled by two forces—the external pressure and authority of a great central department in London, and the actual presence and wiser counsels of a small body of men of wider knowledge and discretion. The Local Government Board spends much of its servants' time at present in struggles with our local administrators, but if Mr. H. H. Fowler's bill becomes law in its present form it is painful to contemplate the extra tasks of exhortation and reproof which will befall that admirable branch of the public service. On the other hand, the *ex-officio* members of boards of guardians, though entirely powerless when it comes to voting, are often able to initiate wiser counsels and larger views. The misfortune of the present is that in some districts *ex-officio* members do not attend—from indifference or other motives; but I am confident that whenever they habitually do so their presence is recognized as of value by all the more enlightened of their elective brethren. Nay, further, I would wager that if the private judgment of the sanitary officers throughout the kingdom could be come at, there would be a chorus of dismay from them at the prospect of the removal of the *ex-officio* guardian from a share in local administration.

It is often said, I am aware, that, as a matter of fact, the men who now sit *ex-officio* will be returned as district councillors. If that is the case the result would defeat the most cherished hopes of Mr. Fowler's adherents, for it is openly said that the putting away of the country gentry from the management of country affairs is the dear hope of the Radical wirepuller. In reality, however, there will be no room in the new body for the *ex-officios*. The new district councillor will be the old guardian writ large, chosen from the same class—to wit, the farming—and elected in the same interest. It is not to be expected that it should be otherwise; for when all is said the farming class is the rural interest *par excellence*. Presently, perhaps, a fierce fight will arise between farmer and peasant, between Capital and Labour, and a new set of rulers placed at the helm. But meantime the first and lasting effect of Mr. Fowler's measure will be to deprive the rural parliament of the best-educated and most experienced of its members, to relegate sanitary reform to Saturn or the distant mercies of London officialdom, to concenerate rural administration in the hands of the farmer and shopkeeper, and to widen the door for the practice of jobbery, muddling, and political partisanship. Class legislation is the keystone of Radical statesmanship, and Mr. H. Fowler falls short of none in the observance of the shibboleths of his party.—Yours obediently, VINCENT W. CALMADY HAMLYN.

Leawood, Brideslowe, North Devon, Nov. 27.

"A PLEA FOR THE CHILDREN."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you allow me to inform your correspondent whose letter you publish in your paper to-night under the above heading that the National Food Supply Association has recently been formed for the express purpose of providing meals for poor children at ½*d.* and for adults at 1*d.* per meal. An appeal is about to be issued in behalf of the association, and all interested in this important work of relief are cordially invited to co-operate. I shall be very glad to give all information on application.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A. C. FIELD,
Org. Sec., National Food Supply Association.

Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C., Dec. 1.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE PRESS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you permit me to correct some little misapprehension which may have been caused by the paragraph appearing in some of the London papers at the beginning of last week respecting the International Congress of the Press, to be held at Antwerp next summer? The gentlemen whose names are mentioned in the paragraphs as representing the United Kingdom were members of the provisional committee appointed to take the preliminary steps, as also were several distinguished journalists whose names were not mentioned. The general committee of the Congress, however, will be far more broadly representative than the paragraph in question may have led readers to suppose. In each country we have secured the co-operation of the representative organizations of the press. In the United Kingdom we have asked the Institute of Journalists to appoint and organize the committee of the British section. The secretary of the Institute was present at the meeting, on the 16th inst., at Antwerp, with instructions to obtain information and to report. We have every reason to anticipate that the institute will, on receiving his report, act in the spirit of the resolution passed at the late annual conference of the institute in London, when the statement with regard to the International Congress, which was submitted to myself and my colleagues, was unanimously referred "to the favourable consideration of the council" of the institute.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. GOEMAERE DE KEYSER,
Président d'honneur of the Association of the Belgian Press, Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Congress.

Anvers, Nov. 30.

AN EXPLANATION FROM MR. WYNNE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your issue of Tuesday last, stating that there is a want of allotment land in one part of the district adjacent to the town of Banbury, and that, although written to upon the subject, I have refused to use my friendly influence with the neighbouring owners. Your correspondent is inaccurate as far as my action is concerned, and he must be unaware of the fact that in various parts of the county divisions for which I have been the candidate I have at my own expense purchased and then divided and let out allotment fields, and thus I have done all I can with regard to furthering the development of a similar policy in the district of Banbury. It appears to me that the sitting member, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, who promised larger allotments by parliamentary powers is the proper person (and not the defeated candidate) to take whatever active steps may be necessary in the matter; and, moreover, I am advised by counsel that the only local authority who can secure the putting in operation the compulsory powers of the Act is the Banbury Town Council, of which I have not the honour of being a member.—I am, your obedient servant,

L. M. WYNNE.

Carlton Club, Dec. 4.

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MEES.

BY GEORGE FLEMING.

The bread of service is bread with seven crusts.—VENETIAN PROVERB.

THE wine was undrinkable. The kid-steak had wandered far afield, as evil tempered goat, before it came to table. There was an unholy savour of garlic in the beans.

"It is true," said the blue-aproned landlord. "It is most true. The English lady has said it a hundred times—it is not possible to eat in this rabbit-hutch of a village. What would you?" He flung his ten fat fingers into the air. "His Excellency comes from outside; he understands all things. Therefore I tell no lies. This is truth. It was my cook, my thrice accursed beast of a cook, who placed the garlic therein. 'Twas but a thought—a flower—a breathing. And what should we poor savages among our riechfelds comprehend of the tastes of their lordships from London, from Lindisursti, from—from Stonieros? It was the merest breathing—a flower! And even the English lady at the Castle—"

"Look here," I said. "It's no bad. These figs are rotten. There are worms in them. Oh—hang the English lady and the Castle!"

"As your Excellency commands. *Padrone.* You are master. I go for your coffee and—behold! I did but send but one little lad up the hill to call her, and behold! She comes—she is here. Mees."

He backed out of the darkened room hastily, and behind him, in the doorway, framed by the outer glare, stood a petticoated figure, the first glimpse of which brought me with a scramble to my feet. Then I looked a second time and sat down, awkwardly.

"If you please, sir, I hear that you sent for me, up to the Castle. Is there anythink I can do? Anythink in the way of the translating?" asked a flat, unmistakably English voice, and I thanked her, and said "No."

As she came further into the room, I could see her face, a composed middle-aged face; it might have been pretty, with a pink and white freshness, some twenty years earlier. She wore the neat skirt, trim jacket, and circumspect black bonnet of the well-trained British maid, and she seemed to want to be spoken to.

"Are you—have you been living here long?" I asked, not knowing what on earth to say.

"Ever since I lef' Lady Lamb, sir. That was my first place. I was lady's maid to 'er ladyship, sir. That was in Venice years ago. I was damdecompany to the old Contessa 'ere, for a bit, and now I teach the Contessa Tresa's children. They—p'raps you noticed, sir—they call me the English lady in the village—meanin' no offence, sir. But they're all foreigners 'ere. They don't understand differences."

"Won't you sit down? I suppose you came from somewhere Hampshire way?" I said, remembering something which had puzzled me in my host's remarks

"New Forest, sir." Her eye brightened. "We were all Forest people, born and bred Forest, at home. Father was keeper at the Mark Ash Lodge, sir, Stoneycross way. When first I went to Venice, I used to dream about the big trees night after night. All the miles and miles of droopin' beech boughs, and the rain patterin' on green leaves, patterin' and patterin;—soft."

She smoothed down the cuffs of her jacket, glancing apologetically at the window where a single white-hot ray of sunshine cut the dead air of the room like a knife, and the flies buzzed in a thick black smudge across the table. "I was young, you see, sir. I'ad never been away from 'ome. An' Lady Lamb was most particular in her ways; she was very 'aughty with servants and people like that, was 'er ladyship; very 'aughty. That was in the year '56. The H'Austrians was in Venice then. Fine big men they was too—very near as good as Englishmen. An' I'ad a colour in those days, sir; people called me not bad looking."

I had lit my cigar. "Yes," I said. "Sit down, if you don't mind, and tell me all about it."

She didn't sit down. She had on black kid gloves—in that heat. She kept fidgetting with the buttons and the fit of the fingers. "Lord, sir, there isn't so much to tell. Though it made a difference to me at the time, it did. I was a-comin' 'ome one evening across the big Piazza where the orchestra is; I'ad been gettin' Lady Lamb a book from the English libr'ry. 'Er ladyship was dreadful particular about 'er books; an' it 'ad kep' me later than I knew of; and there—just as I was passin' one of them big lit-up caffy places—comes one of the Austrian gentlemen in his uniform, sir—and 'e steps up to me and lays 'is 'and, with the white glove on it, on my arm. 'Pritty girl!' 'e sez in 'is broken way o' English. 'Airs like sunshine,' 'e sez, 'and cheek o' roses! You comes mit me, pritty girl. An' we sends die old katze to the devil, where she belongs,' sez 'e. Then I took a good look at 'im, sir, an' I saw 'twas one of the Austrian gentlemen as 'er ladyship used to 'ave in every now and then to dinner. Oh, 'e knew me quite well by sight, 'e did. 'You comes mit me, my tear,' 'e sez again, with 'is 'and on my arm. There was all the lights flaring, and the other gentlemen looking on, and away at the end of the Piazza the Roman Cath'lic church, with the foreign paintin' and gildin' a-shining all over the face of it. I thought of father and the boys at home. It was so far off it made me sick and silly. I just dropped 'er ladyship's book down on the stones, sir, an' I began to cry.

"Then he stepped out. He was dressed all in black for a sign an' a token of mournin', because there were strangers in his land, and 'e a Venetian. He was in black; an' his eyes like flamin' blazin' coals, an' his face like my 'ankerchief for whiteness. 'I think here must be some mistake?' he begins, quite slow and distinct. 'This is a *Heuglish* lady," e sez. 'Possibly the — noble — well born—Herr Lieutenant — did not observe so insignificant a difference?' It sounded, when he spoke like that, as if he bit every word off sharp, before he dropped it, an' the other gentleman 'e clapped 'is 'and on 'is sword. But by this time they 'ad all lef' their beer waitin' on the caffy table and come forward. I was standin' up in a circle of rattlin' swords—an' Signor Carlo, black as night, beside me, 'olding of my 'and from fust to last. 'Was der Teufel!' sez one, who seemed older and more in authority like. He spoke things in 'is own language that was like the growlin' of a dog when you reach for 'is bone. 'You was in the wrong, Arnold,' he sez, 'let the dummes Mädchen go.' There is plenty others. Why, there was all that damn black-a-vised fellow's countrywomen,' e sez. 'An' the Colonel wont hear of any more duellin'—.' Then a bugle began to call somewhere, in some barricks, and the younger ones they run back to the tables and finish their beer, an' the crowd melted away; and me standin' there with my 'and in 'is 'and an' the gas shinin' down on the two of us, an' e' tremblin' an' quiverin' all over like a dog that's been struck. 'Did you hear *that?* did you hear what the Croat said?' 'e gasped out, with his face thrust close up to my face. 'An' they wont fight us, They wont fight us.' 'E give a sort o' sob that cut into my heart. 'But merciful Mother o' God,' e sez, 'how long? how long?'

"We walked clear a mile past the turnin' to go down to the 'otel that night, 'e shakin' all over, and me thankin' and soothin' of 'im, before I remembered Lady Lamb a'waitin' at 'ome for 'er book. An' that was the beginnin'.

"That was on'y the beginnin'. He was a gentleman, sir—a gentleman born, o' high family, an' me only a servant-girl who loved the stones he stepped on. An' he was Roman Cath'lic, and I brought up in the Sunday-school down at Lyndhurst village. But I would ha' followed him to the very far end of God's world whenever 'e so much as 'eld up his little finger. He cu'd ha' 'ad me for the takin'—an', sir, he knew it. But he was a gentleman; oh, he was a gentleman. And never a word to me I should ha' blushed for his own lady sister to know of.

"He was young, only twenty-four, an' me not eighteen yet; and the trouble of the country was a fever that had got into his blood. Sir, trouble in the land is in the air; the bread you eat can come to taste of it. At times he would talk to me about it until it seemed as if there was a black cloud 'anging over our 'eads that struck everything else in life common, and blotted out the sun. But we was young. Other days 'e would just put it all away be'ind 'im with one hand. 'Tell me about England. Ugo Foscolo went to England. Tell me about the free schools,' he would say; 'an' the markets, an' the free religion, and the ways of your people in the streets an' the houses,' he said.

"It was little enough I knew of it all, as you will believe, sir—me, born and bred i' the green o' the Forest. But about our own manner of life I did tell him. An' the way of gentlefolks like himself—riding through the bare trees in their red coats, while the hounds are out in the rimy, frosty winter mornings. An' about Black Ben Travers, the poacher, who shot at father, I told him; an' about Mary Parker, my cousin, at Lyndhurst Farm, an' the prettiest girl in all the country side, that waited for her sweetheart to come back from the soldiering. An' not another man would she 'ear o' marrying, an' he gone from her for fourteen years. 'Per Bacco! but I believe you would do the same thing for me,' little woman,' he said when I told him o' *that.* An' 'e took up my hand that was all pricked and rough with doin' 'er ladyship's sewin', and he kissed it as if I had been a lady out of a picture. But most oftenest I used to talk to 'im of the last time I saw mother. Twas spring. She was standin' on the lawn, side o' the cottage, with nothin' on her 'air, an' the rain patterin' and drippin' on the laurel below. 'Would you like to go back there with me, to see 'er under your own trees, little Sunnylocks?' 'e sez to me, half joking. An' 'is voice when 'e said it—it was as if you laid a naked hand upon my heart.

"'Er ladyship was goin' out a great deal just then; in the 'igh Austrian nobility. When I'ad finished dressin' er up for dinner, there was hours and hours of those hot blue nights with nothin' for me to do—and 'im allays ready and waitin'.

"Once—'twas the first time 'e done it—'e came for me in a boat—a gondola, you know, sir—and we rowed out and out, past Saint George's, till you could 'ardly 'ear the calling of the Austrian bugles from the barricks. A dark night 'twas, and hot. He lay down in the bottom o' the boat, and put his head on my knee—same as the boys did o' Sunday afternoons after church. 'It is You and Venice for me,' he said; and I, bein' foolish, I'd like it better, a vast, when you can make it Me alone!' I told him. Some'ow something came over me that night, so that I didn't want to hear any more about their plans, or the trouble, or what might be goin' to 'appen. I didn't *want* to know, nor 'e didn't want to tell me. 'Poor little girl, poverina, poverina,' 'e sez to 'imself two or three times very softly, an' then just the water lapped about us, an' the boat rocked, and the stars swung low i' the sky to look on, an' it was all warm an' dark an' still, an' like a part o' heaven.

"He kissed me that night as I was a-leavin' him, to slip upstairs before 'er ladyship' would be wantin' me. He took me in his two arms, sir, an' he kissed me. 'Sleep well, my soul. Heart of my heart, I am going to dream of you,' he said. But I never saw him again. It jus' ended like that.

"Next day I was in the big droring-room downstairs a-waitin' for 'er ladyship to settle about the new lib'ry book, an' Baron von Arnold was there, the Austrian officer, as was him that began everything. He kep' lookin' at me an' lookin', but I thought it was just gen'lemen's ways, an' I never let on I saw. When he found I couldn't be made to take notice, 'The latest news is a big news, Lady Lamb,' 'e sez, very careful, feelin' 'is way about among 'is words o' English. Mostly it was the French they talked together, an' I couldn't get it out of my mind but this new fashion meant something bad.

"'Yes?' 'What is it?' asks m'lady, lookin' up at 'im with 'er face all little smiles. She always liked young men about 'er because of 'er own son, who was at 'ome in England.

"'Nother Italian wild-beastman's trapped at last,' goes on the lieutenant, an' 'e never took 'is eyes off my face.

"'Yes?' sez m'lady, gettin' interested.

"'A verdammte Italian snake-mans, cree-eeping, how you call it? craw-awling in the dust, mit seinem plots und plans und sein pe-trayings. *But* I puts my heel on him, at last. The colonel he will not that his officer fight the Italian snake-mans. *But* I puts my heel down.' 'e catches his papers. He is arrest. *Fort! Marsch!* Zum Spielberg—and a ninety-three pounds chain at each legs to cool him, at the goot Keiser's goot pleasure," sez the Lieutenant, swellin' out the breast of his butcherin' white coat.

"'In-deed? The Spielberg. Dear me!' sez Lady Lamb, a smoothin' down her laces.

"'Matame! He will never get there. There will be on the vay wat you call—ructions. He vill not carry the ninety-three pounds of iron; only one small piece of lead. 'Tis the goot medicine for pe-trayers. An' cheaps,' sez the Lieutenant, lookin' across at me, an' pullin' at 'is long moustaches.

"There was a bowl of roses standin' on the table between them, an' as I waited be'ind 'er ladyship's chair an' listened to their talkin', that bowl began to spin round an' round like a fire-wheel, an' their voices got small, so I could hardly hear the words.

"'What is the creature's name?—Don't lean over my chair, and don't breathe like that, Ellen. You forget yourself!' sez m'lady, in English, to me, very sharp. 'What do you call him?' she asks, with 'er smile.

"'Ferranti. Carlo Ferranti. We have kep' our eye upon him. The Gover'ment eye. It is long time since I suspae' him. Since one day, long times back, on the Piazza,' sez the other one, an' laughs.

Ferranti—Carlo Ferranti. I'ad known all along—all along. 'Sleep well, my soul. Heart of my heart! I will dream o' you,' 'e said. An' that minute, with my kiss on 'is mouth, *they* was waitin' for 'im in the darkness.

"The bowl o' flowers got bigger an' bigger. It spun off the table. It was red. It fell over the murderin' white uniform like blood, an' blood, an' blood. Some one very far off gave a dreadful, dreadful cry. *I* heard it. And then everythink went black in heaven an' earth—and the earth rocked and fell.

"When I came to, my dress was wet all over me, and I was lyin' on a bench in the 'all of the 'otel, with the waiters goin' in to table d'hôte, carryin' the dishes an' stoppin' to stare an' grin as they passed. 'Er ladyship wouldn't see me again, never. She let me 'ave my box with all my clothes in it, an' she told the secretary to pay me a sovereign over an above my wages But she wouldn't see me again, nor 'ear of me any more. She was very thick just then with some 'igh Austrian ladies—some countesses they was, sir, who 'ad taken 'er up. P'raps that made it seem worse of me. But I don't know. She was most particular, was Lady Lamb—always most particular."

My cigar had gone out. "And you?—What did you do?" I asked.

"Me, sir? I waited. The 'otel keeper was very kind—along o' my 'elping 'is wife with the children. They let me sit in a hempty room by myself for a bit; and it was 'e got me the place 'ere. Damdecompany—I wouldn't be a servant again. Damdecompany it was, to the old Contessa."

I looked out of the window. Across the way was an intensely green rice field, and then another field, and another, and another all steeping and steaming in that blazing sun. Two dusty lines of acacia bordered the hot stats sheet of the high road, running east and west as far as the wearied eye could follow. Beyond, at the dim horizon, stretched the Lombard Plain; cut into squares by mulberry trees; looped with vines—a fat, flat, prosperous country, but monotonous as death, and alien, alien to the core.

"Good Lord! and that was in '56. Why it's a lifetime ago," I said, unthinking.

"Yes, sir. About a lifetime; as *you* say, sir," she assented submissively. Then she looked up at me and her mouth twitched to one side in a curious apologetic sort of smile. "I—I suppose it *is* foolish. On'y, you see, sir, I—I rather wanted to wait," she murmured deprecatingly. It was the only time her face changed at all in expression—and it was most uncomfortable to look at. "And—did you ever hear what became of—him?" I demanded sharply.

"No, sir." She picked at the black gloves. "It was the Spielberg in those days, or—or the bullet through the 'eart, as that white Austrian devil said. I've often thought about it, sir; often. But there's things women don't get to understand." She bent her head a little. The muscles of her mouth were still moving about and out of her control, but, be it said to her everlasting credit, she never once offered to cry at me, or showed any intention of making a scene over that black old business. "There's things women don't understand, but—you're a gentleman yourself, sir—don't you think—with 'im—it was—likelier—to be the bullet?"

I hesitated. I really did not know what she wanted me to answer, and the noise of the flies worried me. "It is—likelier," I said.

Then the flies buzzed louder still in the flat dead air of the darkened room—and I wished the woman would go away—when the door burst open with a bang.

"Behold, it is I. I bring coffee. To you, Most Illustrious, and to Mees. I bring my good little coffee, made by my own two hands; but should I call it the worse for that making? Ee-eh! 'Tis a poor dog that can't wag his own tail," said mine host.

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THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

Smart gowns are made of *velours mouchete*, which is the newest thing in velvets. A pretty dress worn at a recent wedding was of drake-green velvet, powdered with geranium-coloured *grains de café*, as they are called. The skirt was caught up on the left side to show a petticoat of green silk, and the bodice had a turned down collar and revers of the same, opening over an embroidered vest of maize *peau de soie*. The hat worn consisted of green felt, toning with the dress, and trimmed with two large *choux* of maize velvet and a group of black feathers. Gowns cut *en princesse* are gaining in favour, and in the hands of a skilled modiste are usually successful. By the novice in the art of dressmaking, however, they should never be attempted. Failure is likely to be the result. A slender figure, too, is essential to the success of a princesse gown. A pretty slim-waisted woman whom we noticed the other day wore a princesse robe of petunia cloth, bordered round the hem with sable, and opening at the side over a panel of petunia velvet embroidered with a small all-over pattern in jet beads and cabochons. On the skirt at the top of the panel were two enormous buttons of finely cut jet. The *gigot* sleeves were of jetted velvet, and a stole collar, together with deep cuffs of sable, completed the costume.

Black satin is a favourite material just now, and for special occasions coloured satins are also employed in the fabrication of lovely gowns. A pretty frock of *aubergine* satin has the skirt edged with three rows of mink, while the immense sleeves to the 1830 bodice are outlined at the wrists with fur. To wear with this is provided a tippet of velvet to match, lined with tea-rose satin, and trimmed with mink, together with a toque of ivory velvet and amethyst embroidery, adorned by a cluster of feathers frosted with amethyst. Another *fin de siècle* toilette consists of moss-green moiré velvet. The corsage is lavishly trimmed with jewelled passementerie, and the much-gored skirt has a wide band of astrachan at the hem. A jabot of maize gauze falls over the green satin vest. An astrachan coat is destined to be worn with the above. A more matronly gown is one of black velvet, very simply made, with three rows of ostrich feather trimming round the plain skirt and a large vandyked collar encrusted with jet on the shoulders and continued down the front with deeply-fringed stole ends reaching the hem of the skirt.

Many of the smartest evening wraps have sleeves, and are literally laden with passementerie. Sleeves, however, no matter how voluminous, are obviously out of place for wearing over gossamery evening gowns, and, so long as our present fashions last, sleeveless mantles will retain their popularity. A French model of an evening coat that we met with the other day was a really sumptuous garment. It was carried out in Nile green cloth. The large sleeves, gathered into a band and frill at the wrist, were of velvet to match, as was the high fluted collar. The coat was loose-fitting, and both the back and front were enriched with wonderful *motifs* of gold and silver bead embroidery, from which fell a fringe of glittering steel beads in a shower upon the green cloth. The inner side of the wrap displayed a lining of pure white brocade.

A novel yet rather severe style of bodice has been inaugurated for dinner gowns. A tight-fitting pointed brocade bodice will have a tremendously wide and ample collar of velvet, forming revers which cross over in front. The decolletage is V-shaped and the collar in some instances so wide as to almost conceal the sleeves. A gown designed after this fashion was recently worn at a small and very select dinner. The petticoat was of old-rose velvet bordered with sable surmounted with green and gold galon made bright by multi-coloured spangles. An overskirt of peach blossom brocade cut out in deep vandyked points only partially concealed the velvet under-dress. Brocade reappeared in the bodice and sleeves, and the immense squarely-cut collar, rolled back to display a fair white neck, was outlined with fur and galon. Another pretty frock has the skirt composed of four superposed flounces of white broché silk, each garlanded with an embroidery of pink roses and foliage. The bodice runs riot in a variety of fabrics. The main portion consists of leaf-green satin. The sleeves, fitting closely to the arm above, widen out into three frills of white broché worked with roses. The turnover collar of deep rose pink velvet also forms revers crossing over and terminating at the waist. An attractive demi-toilette gown is of sky-blue satin trimmed at the hem with a ruche of pale pink pleated chiffon. A sleeveless blouse of the latter, with a basque is worn over a tight under-bodice of satin and secured at the waist by a blue ribbon. The sleeves are of blue satin and the opening at the neck is enframed in a berthe of soft kilted chiffon.

The daintiest and most fanciful muffs are in vogue, and as it is considered essential that muff and hat should match, one must be provided with a large and varied assortment of the former. Flowers, which are so much seen on headgear just now, are repeated on muffs, the favourite blossoms being pansies, violets, mimosa, and chrysanthemums of all colours. Mistletoe and even holly are pressed into the service, but are too suggestive of Christmas festivities to be pleasant. The large Alsatian bows which adorn many capôtes are also *en évidence* on muffs. A lovely capôte of sky-blue velvet has the crown embroidered in gold and is trimmed with pomponnettes and Mercury wings of black and gold. The most alluring little muff is provided to correspond. Another toque, devised of *vieux rouge* satin antique, is charmingly powdered with steel spangles; while a third of dead-gold *miroir* velvet is adorned with black ostrich feathers. Nor must an artfully fashioned emerald velvet model be forgotten, with its wreath of roses and upright jetted quills.

Since the opening of the "Pôle-Nord" in Paris, skating bids fair to become as popular an amusement with the gay Parisienne as bicycling. There can be no two opinions as to which is the most graceful pastime, or which affords the wider scope for the invention of bewitching toilettes. Much attention has been bestowed upon skating costumes in Paris this winter, and very natty and workmanlike are some of those that have been worn at the "Pôle-Nord." A pretty frock of Siberian green cloth had the double skirts bordered with black braiding and otter. The large collar, arranged in two points in front, had an edging of fur, and the cap, composed entirely of otter, sported a jaunty bunch of violets at the side. Another fair *patineuse* wore a gown of violet velvet, trimmed at the hem with marten tails and bodice to correspond, with fur boa *en suite*. Trimmings of astrachan were seen on a cloth gown of the shade known as *tabac d'Espagne*. A black velvet tippet cut in points covered the shoulders, and was bordered with astrachan, of which fur the toque was also composed.

Matinées are, perhaps, more patronised by French than English women. In the matter of *déshabilles* we confine our attention most particularly to dressing-gowns. For trimming these, white lace has been discarded for black. Pale blue and black is a favourite combination. A flowing robe of sky-blue crêpon will have a cape of black guipure and bows of black velvet ribbon with long ends falling down the front. Shrimp pink crêpon is similarly treated with good effect. A pretty robe of vert d'eau China silk has cape and epaulettes of fine black lace caught at the throat and on the shoulders with knots of scarlet velvet ribbon. Ecru lace is seen adorning a gown of pearl-grey crêpe with yoke and ceinture of emerald velvet.

Mdme. Sarah Bernhardt wears some gorgeous dresses at the Renaissance Theatre. In the first act she appears in a marvellous robe of *tournesol* satin, embroidered with gold and outlined with yellow rose petals, which opens over a tablier of yellow tulle worked in gold. The sleeves are yellow satin covered with gold guipure and turquoise and gold galon, while a puff of black satin at the elbow falls over a sheath-like cuff. A long lace veil is held in place by a diadem of brilliants. Attired as a widow in the fourth act the great *tragédienne* wears a pansy satin robe embroidered with jet spangles and bordered with velvet pansies in relief. The under dress is composed of black tulle starred with jet. The sleeves are of tulle to the elbow, and thence to the wrist of satin. The coronet worn is jet and the veil black spangled tulle.

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THE VOICES OF THE MORNING.

Professor Tyndall's death, Mr. Chamberlain's interview with the unemployed, and President Cleveland's Message are the three subjects discoursed upon by all the morning papers. With respect to the last of the three, the *Times* is doubtful whether the new tariff, if approved, will in the long run be for the benefit of British industry and trade. What the Wilson Bill will do if it passes is this: "It will enable the working men in the United States to get cheaper food, cheaper clothes, and cheaper shelter, and it will give American manufacturers the advantage of raw materials at a price that will place them on something like a level with their foreign competitors."

TYNDALL'S EARLY ASSOCIATIONS AND HIS LATER WORK.

"Tyndall was a man," says the *Times* "in whom early associations counted for a great deal. He was an Irish Protestant by birth, and his Unionism retained a very strong Orange tinge; nor did his style ever lose the somewhat excessive copiousness that is the common mark of Irish speakers and writers, whether of northern or of southern stock. In education, what was essential came comparatively late, for he was a grown man before he had a chance of studying natural science, and was twenty-eight when he made his memorable move to Marburg, to work in the laboratory of the chemist Bunsen. This German period was invaluable to him; for a modern chemist and physicist is helpless without a real knowledge of the German language. He read wisely and widely in the writings of German men of science; but he kept his mind healthy by independent work and by an abundance of fresh air. Of this last he was an almost fanatical votary. If he could have got land on the top of the Worcestershire Beacon, we verily believe he would have built his house there; he must have been sincerely jealous of Sir Edward Watkin when that potentate bought the summit of Snowdon. But Hindhead, nine hundred feet above the sea, had to satisfy him till he could run off to his beloved Alps, which were to him the source at once of bodily health and of mental inspiration. Probably his researches amid the Alps, on glaciers and their composition and history, will last as long as anything that he has done; for they were a labour of love, a labour in a field which he passionately regarded as his own. But in many other directions his versatile and active mind found congenial work, and brought it to a happy issue. Altogether he was an extremely interesting man; not great, perhaps, but considerable from the strength and width of his interests and the range of his faculties; above all, a hater of prejudice and of mental slavery, so that it would not be out of place to write on his tomb the epitaph which Swift wrote for his own —*Strenuum pro virili libertatis vindicatorem.*"

AMONG THE GREAT MEN OF THE AGE.

"Professor Tyndall's scientific work was done," observes the *Telegraph*, "his great contributions to the advancement of human knowledge are safely stored, and remain a perpetual possession; but they would not have been added to had he lived, and no addition to them was needed to ensure his posthumous renown. His name is already safe of its enrolment among those of the men who have made our era memorable beyond all past ages of the world for the far-reaching extent of its conquests in the domain of physics; and, if the place reserved for him be not, as indeed it will not be, the highest, it is honour enough for any man to stand as high as Tyndall will stand upon a list which is headed with the name of Darwin. In an age less famous than our own for scientific discovery he might well have occupied a still more exalted position, yet he would be no true devotee of science who could regret a loss of pre-eminence which was attributable to such a cause. Better, far better, he would acknowledge, to be a general of division in the army which has conquered a continent than to hold the chief command in one which had only won a province. His own personal share in the larger achievement would seem of little moment to him in comparison with the glory of having contributed to it, and in contemplation of the greater sum of power and of happiness which it conferred upon the race for whom he had fought."

TYNDALL'S DOGMATISM.

"Perhaps no man was ever quite so professorial as Mr. Tyndall seemed," says the *Daily News*. "He never had any doubt about anything, from Home Rule to spontaneous generation, from the composition of dust to the origin of things. His surviving and more really scientific friend, Professor Huxley, is not hampered by false modesty and undue diffidence. But original and unendowed research is currently reported to have extracted from the canon of Mr. Huxley's attractive writings more than one distinct admission that he was not equally well qualified to speak on every subject. Professor Tyndall was free from this deplorable weakness. He was as ready, in the most friendly way, to teach Mr. Gladstone politics as to instruct Mr. Chamberlain in business. He would deal in all good humour with the metaphysical speculations of Dr. Martineau as summarily as with the experiments of Dr. Charlton Bastian. Professor Tyndall's politics need not detain us. As Lamb said of Coleridge's metaphysics, they were 'only his fun.' But while Professor Tyndall, the brilliant lecturer, the luminous expositor, the intrepid climber, the pugnacious controversalist, the genial and amiable companion, was in many respects an interesting personage, no part of his character would repay study so well as the scientific dogmatism in which it was all steeped."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

"That Mr. Chamberlain," remarks the *Standard*, with reference to his observations to the unemployed deputation, "was not averse to fostering some ideas on this subject which the better sense of more careful speakers has condemned, appears from his references to the Boards of Guardians and Local Authorities in general. 'It is all very well for them,' he remarked, 'to try and throw the responsibility upon the Imperial Government, but, in the first instance, the responsibility is theirs, and they have sufficient powers for finding work for all the deserving poor who are out of employment. If not, it is their business to formulate very distinctly what are the additional powers they require.' Taking the dictum as it stands, it is a novel and astonishing definition of the functions of those who are charged with the conduct of local affairs and the administration of the Poor Law system. The duty of guardians, it has hitherto been supposed, is to place relief, subject to rigid tests, within the reach of all. But Mr. Chamberlain's words imply that they are now to provide wage-giving employment to all who have not found it in the open market. We cannot help thinking that there has been an error somewhere—especially as Mr. Chamberlain goes on to illustrate the palpable absurdity of most of the suggestions made for creating municipal workshops or communal farms. Probably he desired only to convey his individual belief that the margin of non-employment is so slight that a little management and organization would discover a sufficient number of openings for really useful and remunerative industry. But whatever laxity of phrase or conception he has permitted himself on this head of the problem, he has more than atoned for it by the energetic expression he has given to the doctrine of Imperial expansion as the vital and effectual safeguard against want."

MAKING PARTY CAPITAL OUT OF THE UNEMPLOYED QUESTION.

"We should hope," says the *Chronicle*, "that there are not many politicians who would stoop to making party capital out of the unemployed question, for if there is one matter more than another that calls for the attention of men as citizens, and not as partisans, it is this Mr. Chamberlain, however, has no scruples on the point. Like the deft workman he is, he used the opportunity for having a fling at Mr Gladstone and the County County and posing yet once more at the champion of the House of Lords. Every one knows that several great schemes of improvement which London sorely needs are blocked for want of funds, and that it is the landlords of London, entrenched in the House of Lords, whom we have to thank for it; yet Mr. Chamberlain has the assurance to urge the unemployed workmen of London to force the hands of the County Council in order that the occupier may once more have to pay the bill and the landlord go scot free. . . . The attempt to enlist the unemployed on the side of the House of Lords and against the County Council, grotesque as it was, would scarcely have been complete without its counterpart about 'increasing the area of our markets and finding new ones.' The unemployed question will not be solved by the gospel of 'the extension of Rhodes.' We may hold our own in Africa in the matter of gin and gunpowder and beads and jewellery of a certain class, and have the satisfaction of whitening the lakes and rivers with the size washed out of our cotton goods, but Mr. Arnold White and his friends will find themselves compelled to call on Mr. Chamberlain again on the same errand, after we have clothed what is left of the Matabele, and provided them with arms of precision, and when union jacks are shipped by the gross to every mission station within our 'sphere of nfluence.'"

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18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

The fresh glimpses which we are afforded into the life of the late Duke of Clarence in the memoir just published by Mr. Vincent show that as a boy both he and his younger and more robust brother were in no way coddled because they were princes. "Canon Dalton remembers now, when he sits in his library in the Cloisters at Windsor, calling up the memories of bygone days, with a pleasure which is darkened by sadness, that the young Prince, although full of playful spirits, never for a moment resented the childish punishments which were inflicted upon him. The very fact that such punishments were inflicted is in itself a proof of the wisdom shown by the Prince and Princess of Wales as parents, and leads to mention of the fact that, in these supersensitive days, only the sons of men of high rank are subject to wholesale discipline. Thus a peer at Eton or at Winchester may be, and sometimes is, flogged with a severity which, if shown by a Board schoolmaster to an artisan's son, would be followed by a scene in a metropolitan police-court. It is not, of course, pretended that severity was shown to the young Princes; but it is none the less the fact that they were not pampered, that they were punished in moderation when occasion required, and that their education was a serious business."

The Prince of Wales took a lively interest in the progress of the boys, and Mr. Dalton on one occasion scored a point on behalf of his pupils at the expense even of their Royal father. The Prince of Wales having said regretfully that Prince Albert Victor did not advance so quickly as he could wish, Mr. Dalton observed that no less a personage than Prince Albert Victor's father had, in years gone by, been so slow to develop that his father had despaired, quite needlessly, as the event had shown, of his attaining cultivated manhood.

By the testimony of his contemporaries at Cambridge Prince Albert Victor "did his daily work regularly and conscientiously, as he did everything, and showed a constant desire to make use of the advantages which the University offered to him." Socially the Prince lived in two circles. He numbered among his acquaintances all the prominent members of the University. He was a member of the A.D.C., and patronized its performances; he was fond of attending as a silent member at the Cambridge Union whenever any of his friends were speaking, and he was a most constant listener at all University concerts. He also joined the Cambridge University Rifle Volunteers.

Such was Prince Albert Victor's outer life; his inner life was passed at first among the friends whom he had made at Sandringham, and later within a gradually widening circle of which those friends were the nucleus and the centre. "By universal consent this fellowship of kindred spirits was one of the most delightful ever known, and those who have met many of the fellowship since will not hesitate to say that it was an assembly of brilliant wits no less than of pleasant men."

In athletics the Prince did not take a prominent part, yet "like every other honest freshman he went down to the river during the first few weeks of his career at the University to be coached in the art of rowing in fresh water; or, in other words, to unlearn all that he had learned in the *Britannia* and *Bacchante*." To the end of his short life the Prince took a keen interest in the performances of the Light Blue crew. Cricket and football the Prince did not play, but in the game of hockey he took the keenest and most active part.

When the Prince joined the 10th Hussars he stuck to his drill until he had thoroughly mastered it. "By his brother officers the Prince was greatly beloved for his kindly disposition, his unassuming modesty, his earnest simplicity of character. For display, for ostentation, for flattery, which is the most offensive form of insult, he had no inclination. It was his desire, on and off duty, to live the same life as his brother officers; and so we find him going out into society with them, hunting regularly, mounted to perfection and riding well, playing polo, entering horses for the regimental steeple-chases, visiting the neighbouring houses, and so forth."

In his early childhood, Mr. Vincent says, the Prince showed an essential trait of character which never deserted him in after life. He was never known to bear a grudge, or to sulk, as children will when reproof or childish punishment had been administered. He never forgot the attendants of his boyhood, either the humble ones he met in the nursery, or the tutor who devoted the best years of his life to him and to his brother, or his friends at Sandringham, or his friends at Cambridge. In the midst of the State ceremonials which came to him in later years, he was in constant and familiar correspondence with the undergraduate friends whom he made at Cambridge. Yet he had a quiet dignity of manner, so clear, and yet so unaffected, that no man ever dreamed of taking a liberty with him.

The Duke and Duchess of Portland, who have been residing at Welbeck Abbey since their return from Scotland, have arrived at their house in Grosvenor-square for a few days. There have been no large shooting parties at Welbeck this season, as the Duke and his family are in mourning for Baroness Bolsover.

The Duke of Portland will entertain the Duke of Cambridge on the occasion of his visit to Nottingham on the 13th inst. His Royal Highness was to have been the guest of the Duke of St. Albans, but that arrangement has been disturbed by the death of the Dowager Duchess of St. Albans.

The Earl of Carnarvon is entertaining a small shooting party at Highclere Castle, Hants, where he has returned after a visit to his stepmother, the Countess of Carnarvon, at Pixton Park, Somersetshire.

Lord and Lady Burton have been entertaining company at Rangemore House, Staffordshire, since they returned home from visiting the Marquis Camden at Bayham Abbey, his seat near Tunbridge Wells.

The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, who have been residing for several months at Coollattin Park, their place in Wicklow, will return shortly to Wentworth Woodhouse, the family seat in Yorkshire, for the winter.

The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch of Russia returned on Sunday to his palace at St. Petersburg, having left Paris on Wednesday night. The Grand Duke had been residing in France for nearly three months, and he divided the time between Biarritz, the Riviera, and Paris. He will return to Nice early in February for a few weeks.

The announcement that Lord Ernest Seymour is ill from typhoid fever at Ragley Hall, Warwickshire, the seat of his brother, the Marquis of Hertford, is incorrect. Lord Ernest is at his own residence, Kingsley House, Alcester.

The Bishop of Exeter has been staying at Maristow House, near Plymouth, on a visit to Sir Massey and Lady Lopes.

Colonel the Hon. W. Colville, the new Master of the Ceremonies, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

Dr. E. H. Bradby, late Canon of St. Albans and headmaster of Haileybury, whose funeral takes place to-day, attracted at one time much notice, and some applause, by his efforts to cut down the number of baskets of food sent to the boys under his charge by injudicious parents. He publicly declared that he "objected to boys' digestions being *hampered*," and sent round circulars to their fathers and mothers, by which he imposed a limit of one consignment of eatables per annum, and also set forth his ideas of what constituted a sufficiency of pocket-money for a schoolboy. Consequently, under his rule, Haileybury was a school at which a poor man's son did not find himself left behind in the social struggle that always goes on among boys.

At a Haileybury Speech-day Dr. Bradby once raised a well-deserved smile and a round of applause by solemnly announcing that he had discovered a new and correct translation for the proverb, "Bis dat qui cito dat." He was soliciting further contributions to the fund which was being raised for the building of a new chapel, and he incited those who had already promised and paid to do so again, by rendering the Latin maxim above recorded thus: "He who gives at once gives a second subscription."

Bradpole, near Bridport, has lost by the death of Canon Broadley, on Sunday, a vicar who was a familiar figure in the parish which gave birth to the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland. The deceased gentleman held the living for the long period of forty-nine years. He was the father of Mr. A. M. Broadley, who was well-known in London theatrical circles a few years since, and who erected at Bradpole a memorial to Mr. Forster's memory.

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE CHOICEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.
GOODS FORWARDED TO THE COUNTRY ON APPROVAL.
HIGHEST AWARDS AT CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

THE MANUFACTURING
GOLDSMITHS' & SILVERSMITHS' COMPANY.
Show Rooms: 112, REGENT ST., W.
(Adjoining Stereoscopic Company.)

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.—On BOXING NIGHT will be produced Mr. OSCAR BARRETT'S FAIRY PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA.
Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. Seats can be secured by letter or telegram.—Mr. JOSEPH HURST, Acting Manager, Lyceum Theatre.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDES.—TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING at 8, an entirely new Burlesque, in three acts, entitled DON JUAN.
Mr. Arthur Roberts, Miss Millie Hylton, and full Gaiety Company.
Doors open 7.45. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open 1.45.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY (Doors 7.30). EVERY EVENING at 8.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Ada Rehan as Lady Teazle, Mr. William Farren as Sir Peter Teazle, and Mr. Clarke, Mr. Bourchier, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Haswell, Miss Vanbrugh, &c. MATINEES of THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL SATURDAY NEXT, December 9, SATURDAY, December 16, WEDNESDAY, December 20, and WEDNESDAY, December 27, at 2.
MISS ADA REHAN
in
LADY TEAZLE.
The TIMES says: "Her Lady Teaz'e must be set down as another triumph to be added to the many Miss Rehan has already won." The TELEGRAPH says: "We are convinced Miss Rehan's view of Lady Teazle is the right one." The DAILY NEWS says: "Certainly never before has this fine comedy had a more beautiful setting."
Box-office daily, 9 to 5. Seats can be booked for the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL for December, at the theatre, also at all Libraries.

PALACE.—SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE.—OPEN at 7.30.—TO-NIGHT, at 10, KILANYI'S TABLEAU VIVANTS, SCARAMOUCHE Pantomime Ballet, Nellie Almon, Miss Holly, Signors Palbiani and Albertieri, and Corps de ballet. OUIDA'S THE LEAGUERS. The Paladin, Bellamini, Rosie Rendel, Charles Harding, Tennyson and O'Gorman, Sisters Leroy, Harry Williams, Tom and Lily English, Miss Allen, Newton and Latimer. THE SPIDER AND THE FLY, Ballet Divertissement. GRAND EXTRA NIGHT, MONDAY NEXT. 50 Star Artists. FIRST ANNIVERSARY of OPENING of the PALACE.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

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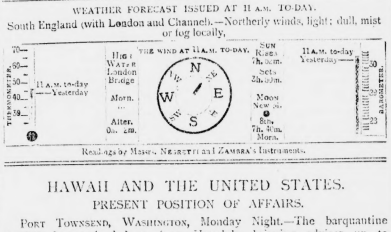
WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Northerly winds, light; dull, mist or fog locally.



Readings by Messrs. NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES.

PRESENT POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

PORT TOWNSEND, WASHINGTON, Monday Night.—The barquantine *Kilchtat* has arrived here from Honolulu, bringing advices up to the 20th ult. In the course of an interview published in the *Honolulu Sun*, Mr. Willis, the new United States Minister to Hawaii, is reported to have said, "You are authorized to state that no change in the situation will occur for several weeks. I have brought with me certain instructions from my Government, but since my arrival contingencies have arisen concerning which neither the Government nor myself were aware when I left Washington. I thought it best to submit those matters to the Washington Government before proceeding to carry out the original instructions. No one need fear trouble and no lawlessness will be permitted.—*Reuter.*

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSSY TO ITALY.

Dalziel's Paris representative says that a despatch is published from America stating that correspondence has passed between President Cleveland and Mr. James Van Alen relative to the latter declining to accept the post of United States Ambassador to Italy. The President replies in warm terms to Mr. Van Alen's letter announcing his decision, and expresses himself as satisfied now more than ever as to Mr. Van Alen's fitness for the position. He begs him to reconsider his resolve. This, however, Mr. Van Alen politely but emphatically declines to do.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

BUENOS AYRES, Monday Evening.—Intelligence received here regarding the progress of the revolutionary movement in Rio Grande do Sul shows that the insurgents still continue to gain ground.—*Reuter.*

NEWS FROM ARGENTINA.

BUENOS AYRES, Monday Evening.—The harvesting of the crops has commenced and is giving excellent results. The municipal elections have passed off quietly. Dr. Jose Terry, Minister of Finance, proposes to reduce the tax on the profits of banking institutions to 4 per cent.—*Reuter.*

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

QUEEN OF ROUMANIA.—Condition much worse.
MR. JOHN BURNS, M.P.—Continues to improve.
DEAN OF ELY.—Condition causing much anxiety.
CAPTAIN BOWLES, M.P.—Is still extremely weak.
HON. E. W. B. PORTMAN.—Was worse last night.
MR. JOHN MORLEY.—Still confined to his house, but is better.
MR. C. R. SPENCER, M.P.—Was seized with a fainting fit in the House last night.
SIR GEORGE ELLIOT.—Is still confined to his bed.
LORD HAMILTON OF DALZELL.—Passed a restless night, but is no worse this morning.

FOURTH EDITION.

NEW CABINETS ON THE CONTINENT,

THE VOTE ON THE AMNESTY PROPOSAL.

PARIS, Tuesday.—The majority of 257, which yesterday rejected the proposal for a general amnesty submitted to the Chamber by M. Paschal Grousset, comprised 209 Republicans, and 48 members of the Right. The minority of 226 included all the Socialists, 27 Republicans, and 12 members of the Right. The Republican journals to-day hail the Ministerial declaration as being thoroughly consonant with the aspirations of the country, and a favourable reception is also accorded to it by the Conservative organs. The Socialist and Radical newspapers hold that while the declaration is in substance not unlike that of M. Dupuy, the late Premier, it entirely differs from it in tone, which they consider rather conciliatory than otherwise. All the Opposition journals strongly censure what they describe as the aggressive attitude of M. Raynal in regard to the amnesty question, and several Radical newspapers declare that the Government has received its first blow from yesterday's vote in the Chamber.—*Reuter.*

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

The position in regard to the Italian Ministerial crisis was the same last night as it was in the morning, the Cabinet being complete except for the Ministry of Finance. Signor Boselli has declined that portfolio, and Signor Zanardelli has accordingly telegraphed to Florence to Count Guicciardini, deputy, offering him the post. The Count is expected in Rome to-day. The Chamber will be convoked for Thursday or Saturday, and after the despatch of urgent business will adjourn over Christmas. After the recess a new President of the Chamber will be elected. According to the *Tribuna*, Signor Crispi will be the Liberal candidate for the Presidency.

THE LITTLE SERVIAN CRISIS.

BELGRADE, Tuesday.—General Gruitch, who was asked to form a new Cabinet, has so far not succeeded in his task.—*Dalziel.*

RUMOURS OF WAR IN EUROPE.

FRENCH FORCES PUSHING TOWARDS ITALY.

The *Rome Riforma* last evening published a letter signed "Belli," in which the writer affirms most positively that 40,000 French troops are at present echelonned between Nice and Barcelonette, with large advance posts within a few yards of the Italian frontier. Along the same line, and distributed over a breadth of country 150 kilometres in extent the French forces are being gradually pushed forward towards the neighbouring frontier. They have immense quantities of war material at their disposal, and appear to be prepared to make a sudden attack. The writer concludes by calling the attention of the Minister of War and Foreign Affairs to the situation he describes.

THE BUFFER STATE IN SIAM.

PARIS, Tuesday.—According to the *Politique Coloniale*, the agreement regarding Siam concluded between France and Great Britain prior to the resignation of the late French Cabinet declares that the Laag Prabang and Chien-Khong districts lie outside that territory, which will eventually form the buffer State. The agreement further provides that the special delegates of the two countries shall delimitate on the spot the Chien-Khong and M'Ban regions in order to permit of the frontiers of that buffer State being subsequently determined. By an arrangement which the *Politique Coloniale* warmly approves, the two countries prohibit the establishment within the territories of the buffer State of any monopoly in favour of a European Power.—*Reuter.*

PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE TSAR.

A WIDESPREAD CONSPIRACY.

LEMBERG, Tuesday.—Further particulars have now been obtained of the circumstances attending the arrest of a number of Nihilists in various towns in Russia within the last few days. The Russian police discovered the existence of a very widely-spread conspiracy, which is alleged to have had for its object the assassination of the Czar, the chief branches of which were at St. Petersburg, Kieff, and Czernikow. A great number of arrests were simultaneously made, the majority of those taken into custody being students, a not inconsiderable portion of whom are females. The headquarters of the conspiracy are stated to be at Czernikow, and at that town two students at the college, one of whom, Lyderski, is from St. Petersburg, and another, Andrycinski, who are regarded as the leaders of the movement, were among those arrested. The police of the third section showed great acuteness and energy in ferreting out the conspirators.—*Dalziel.*

DR. NANSEN'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

Reuter's Agency is informed by persons well versed in matters of Arctic exploration that no anxiety need be felt at the absence of any news from Dr. Nansen's expedition. Up to the present no intelligence of the *Fram* could, under any circumstances, have arrived except through natives who may have seen her from the Siberian shore, and it is quite possible that had she been sighted in that way the fact would not have been communicated by the natives. In accordance with Dr. Nansen's latest arrangements, news of the expedition ought to reach Europe about the end of the year, that is supposing the explorer to have carried out his intention of calling at the Olonek River (to the south of the New Siberian Islands) for a further supply of dogs. There seems to be no doubt that the *Fram* has got safely through the Kara Sea, and has long since passed the New Siberian Islands. Probably she is now fast in the ice drifting towards the Pole. The statement that Nansen would perhaps have to pass the winter would imply an alteration of the whole character of his expedition, and cannot be seriously regarded. The first news of the party is expected to reach home by way of Siberia, where a letter would be landed and conveyed by the natives to the nearest town; but should nothing be heard within the next few weeks it may be considered certain that Nansen found the sea open and consequently changed his plans about calling at the Olonek, the only point at which it is at all probable that letters could be landed. The non-receipt of letters would be regarded as more hopeful than otherwise.

CHARGES AGAINST THE JUDICIARY IN JAMAICA.

HALIFAX, N.S., Monday Evening.—At the request of the Imperial Government, the Hon. James McDonald, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, has gone to Jamaica in order to investigate certain serious charges which have been brought against the judiciary in that island.—*Reuter.*

THE KHEDIVE AND HIS PEOPLE.

SUEZ, Tuesday.—The Khedive arrived here at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. His Highness held a reception on board his yacht, and in the evening drove to the native town and the Canal, both of which were brilliantly illuminated. The inhabitants displayed great enthusiasm. The Khedive left for Cairo at seven o'clock this morning, her Majesty's sloop *Gannet* firing a salute.—*Reuter.*

STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN PERU AND ECUADOR.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—The following telegram from Lima of yesterday's date has been received here:—Disorderly crowds recently attacked the Peruvian Legation at Quito and the Consulate at Guayaquil with fatal results. The Government of Ecuador, fearing reprisals, ordered its Consuls in Peru to withdraw its Minister temporarily, at the same time protesting that this action did not signify the severance of friendly relations with Peru. In accordance with these instructions, the Ecuador Minister yesterday went on board H.M.S. *Hyacinth* at Callao, and will sail to-morrow by the regular steamer for Guayaquil.—*Reuter.*

THE STORM OFF THE CANADIAN COASTS.

HALIFAX, N.S., Monday Evening.—A number of small vessels and several lives were lost during the storm which visited the coasts of the Maritime Provinces last night.—*Reuter.*

THE MATABELE CAMPAIGN.

PURSUIT OF LOBENGULA CONTINUED.

HIS CAPTURE EXPECTED ANY MOMENT.

CAPE TOWN, Monday Evening.—Mr. Rhodes left Tati on the 30th ult. for Buluwayo, where he is expected to arrive to-night. Dr. Jameson was unable to meet him at Mangwe, as was originally proposed. The stores of provisions are being rapidly replenished, and a scheme of police occupation for Matabeleland is being considered. Although Mr. Rhodes regards the war as terminated, he deems it impolitic to be too confident.

CAPE TOWN, Monday Evening (later).—Reports have been received from Dr. Jameson, dated Buluwayo, November 24, stating that the roads were then open and that waggon supplies were expected to arrive there the following day. Major Forbes is still pursuing the King, whom he is expected to overtake immediately, as Lobengula is definitely known to be within a hundred miles of Buluwayo on the Bubi river, with a following insufficient to reach the Zambesi. Babian and other Indunas who came in from the Matopo Hills were sent back with Dr. Jameson's message to the Matabele, promising good treatment if they would submit and surrender their weapons. The Indunas, however, are divided in counsel owing to a fear that those who submit to disarmament will be attacked by the others. In consequence of their disposition to submit Dr. Jameson has sent a patrol to expedite matters. He further intends to arrange a patrol of a hundred men to proceed throughout the country during the rains to ensure a practical disarmament, and to enable the whites to settle on the high veld. Dr. Jameson states that the Matabele are vanquished, and that now only fear retards a final settlement, which the capture of the king will complete, leaving no point of danger for the future, as the nation will then absolutely submit. A third patrol has gone to the Gwai river where a remnant of Gamba's army still remains. These three patrols are expected to complete the pacification of the country. For two days much needed rain has fallen.—*Reuter.*

THE TROUBLES IN ASHANTEE.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE PROTECTORATE.

The British force under Colonel Sir Francis Scott, which left Accra early in October to repel an expected incursion by the King of Ashnutee, is still at Abeifi, the capital of Quarboe, situated on the frontier of the Ashanti Protectorate, which is now no longer threatened. The tribes subject to Coomassie derive their only strength from the prospect of British protection. Two thousand prisoners were taken by the Ashantees in their late engagement with the Coranzas, and human sacrifices are since to have been frequent at Coomassie. All that is required to establish peace, to restore trade, and to obviate trouble and expense in the future is the extension of the Protectorate over the frontier tribes, and it is considered here that Coomassie must also inevitably come under British protection. Coomassie tribes have been very apprehensive on this account, but are now beginning to regain courage, owing to the reported refusal of British protection to the frontier tribes. The withdrawal of Sir Francis Scott's force would, however, enable the Coomassie tribes to triumph over their weaker neighbours, and would lead to a sanguinary war. The decision of the Secretary of State in regard to the Protectorate question is therefore anxiously awaited by both Europeans and natives.

THE SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN FRANCE.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

The trial of Baron de Rahden on the charge of murdering a Danish Cheesmaker Kastenskjold in August last commenced before the Assize Court at Riom yesterday. The tragic and romantic circumstances of the crime, combined with the social position of the accused and his victim, invested the proceedings with unusual interest, and the court was crowded, many persons having come from neighbouring towns in order to be present. After a lengthy examination of the prisoner by the presiding judge, the Baroness Cornelia de Rahden was called, and she admitted that her husband had cause for jealousy, and displayed no resentment against him. Counsel for the defence went through all the circumstances of the case, dwelling especially on the persistence with which Lieutenant Kastenskjold had followed the Baroness, and on the extreme provocation under which the fatal shot had been fired. The jury deliberated for five minutes only, and soon returned a verdict of not guilty. The court consequently acquitted the prisoner.

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS FRENCH SWINDLER.

The death is announced in Paris of the Marquis de Rays, who attracted much attention some years ago as the founder of a bogus colony in Panama. He inaugurated his scheme by sending out innumerable circulars, which described in glowing terms the profits to be derived from the establishment of a French colony on an island called Port Breton. These circulars were so picturesquely worded that the public took kindly to the scheme, and readily subscribed a large amount of capital to support it. The Marquis took care of the money and sent out a ship-load of emigrants to form the colony. Nearly the whole of these died on the island, which turned out to be a barren rock. Ultimately the few survivors who remained were taken off by a Spanish steamer and reached France, where their tale created such general indignation that the Marquis was eventually arrested and sent to prison for five years. He had finished Alphonse Daudet, the well-known novelist, with the materials for his story of Port Tarascon.

DOUBLE MURDER AT GENOA.

GENOA, Monday evening.—Orsini, a valet, has just been condemned to seventeen years' hard labour for the double murder of a baron and his son. His victims were the Baron Curro, a Sicilian, of somewhat low extraction, who had made money in commerce, and his son Nicolini. The life of the pair does not seem to have been praiseworthy. One day at dinner the latter replied to the baron's reproaches on the score of his extravagance by throwing the contents of his tumbler at his father. Orsini intervened, and was assailed with opprobrious epithets, which so enraged him that he shot both father and son.—*Central News.*

TRAGIC ACT OF A LOVE-LORN SWAIN.

NICE, Tuesday.—A tragedy of a romantic character has occurred here. A young Italian named Giorini became enamoured of a young lady and wished her to marry him, but this she refused to do. Last night he stationed himself at a street corner in the Rue Orestes, where he could see plainly seen from the window of the room of the young lady, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.—*Daily Mail.*

THE MYSTERY OF ARDLAMONT.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A DEED.

At the Manchester Assizes yesterday afternoon in the case of "The Lancashire Reversionary Interest Company *v.* Day," in which Monson is concerned, Mr. Yates, Q.C., asked that the trial might be postponed on account of the illness of Mrs. Ann Day. The question for trial in the case was, he said, as to the signature of Mrs. Day, who is mother-in-law to Mr. Monson, to a deed dated September 19, 1890, a forgery or not?" The witness to her signature was Mr. Cecil Hambrough, and he was dead. The other parties to the deed were Mr. Monson and his wife. Mrs. Day was an absolutely necessary witness. He asked, therefore, that the trial might be postponed till the next Assizes. Mr. Smyly, who appeared for the plaintiffs, urged that the case might proceed, and that Mrs. Day's evidence might be taken on commission today. The judge said he was prepared to make such an order, and defer the trial until to-morrow. At the request of Mr. Yates, the judge agreed to postpone the trial until Thursday.

THE NEW IRISH CONSPIRACY.

TWO FRESH ARRESTS.

Two men were apprehended yesterday, and are detained in custody. They have been examined concerning the recent outrages in the city. One of them was brought from his place of residence at 6 A.M., and the other at a later hour.

The execution of John Carter for the murder of his wife at Watchfield near Faringdon, Berkshire, took place this morning privately in Reading Prison, Billington being the executioner. The press were refused admittance and all other information except the fact that the execution had been carried out.

THE LATE PROFESSOR TYNDALL.

"PASSED UNCONSCIOUSLY AND PEACEFULLY AWAY."

We regret to announce the death of Professor Tyndall, which occurred at Haslemere at half-past six o'clock last evening. Some three years ago his health began to fail, and symptoms of cerebral disturbance in the shape of insomnia showed themselves, so that he could obtain no sleep for weeks, except by the use of strong narcotics. His more recent illness was known to be dangerous, and his friends were not unprepared for a fatal termination, but the end, when it came, was somewhat unexpected. Early yesterday morning serious symptoms were manifest in Dr. Tyndall's condition, and the local medical men, Drs. Winstanley and Hutchinson, were hurriedly summoned. The Professor was then unconscious, and he remained in that state until one o'clock, when for a brief space he recognized those about him, took a little nourishment, and appeared to rally to a slight extent, but in the afternoon coma again ensued. Dr. Buzzard was telegraphed for, and reached Haslemere by the 4.20 train from town, but all hope of restoring vigour in the weakened frame had to be relinquished. At half-past six the patient passed unconsciously and peacefully away. Mrs. Tyndall, the wife of the Professor, was overcome with grief, and refused to see any one.

AN INQUEST DEEMED NECESSARY.

The medical men in attendance have not stated the precise cause of death. it is reported by a Guildford correspondent that they are extremely reticent on the subject and that they decline to be interviewed concerning it. The same authority is responsible for the assertion that an inquest has been deemed necessary. On this point the *Times* mentions that "the doctors have declined to state the precise nature of the disease to which Professor Tyndall succumbed. It is believed that an inquest will be held on the body."

THE HOME AT HASLEMERE.

The Professor built his home on the breezy heights of Hind Head many years ago, and he used to exchange visits with the late Poet Laureate, who lived on the Blackdown Hills, a few miles distant. Mrs. Tyndall, who was long a painstaking amanuensis to her distinguished husband, designed their residence. Speaking to a representative of the *Daily Graphic* some time back, the Professor, who was peculiarly sensitive to the beauty of scenery, said, "I am by nature a savage, and so is Mrs. Tyndall. That is why we chose Hind Head. Years before this house was built we used to live in a little hut among the heather and do our own cooking, living entirely by ourselves. Mrs. Tyndall was the architect of the house, and we built as the birds build, so that we might live entirely in its upper stories, and the lower part of it be only a pedestal. . . . You have heard," he said, "of the saying of Wordsworth—of how he used to walk about his garden booing his poetry. Well, I like to walk about my garden booing my science and meditating. My screen helps me to do this secure from observation." This was the famous and much-abused screen resented by tourists, but forming no slight protection to the hermit who lived behind it, and who was the last man in the world to offend his neighbour's eye with an idle whim.

A TASK THAT MUST REMAIN UNFINISHED.

The same writer mentions that after the failure of his health the Professor worked mostly in the sun-warmed balconied study, which is the highest room in the house. He added that "he talks of his own work with that large affection which, for most of us, is only vaguely comprehensible. It is forty years now since, a student of Marburg, he used to begin the day when the chimes of the church of St. Elizabeth of Hungary struck six, and do sixteen hours of work before that day closed. He attended the lectures of Bunsen in the laboratories there, and afterwards Poggendorff at Berlin, worked under Magnus, Magnus Riess, Wiedemann, and Helmholz. He has worked, and experimented, and lectured, and taught. His accumulated knowledge has made the world wiser, has advanced the world's well being. After a life of work there remains to him now a task which must be fulfilled—that of making complete the unfinished record of that work. 'It will take me,' he says, 'five years to record of that work. 'It will take me,' he says, 'five years to finish it.' But finish it I will. And when I have done my work—well then——" Only two of the years have expired, and now "The unfinished window in Aladdin's tower unfinished must remain."

THE PROFESSOR AS MOUNTAINEER.

It is well known that the Professor built himself a Swiss mountain chalet on the Bel Alp, and not long ago he was acting as mountain guide and companion to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His investigations were not mere child's play. In order to determine, as far as was possible, the winter motion of the great glacier of the Mer de Glace, near Chamounix, he made a winter ascent to the Montanvert, and remained there in blinding snowstorms for nearly three days. His theories of glacier action succeeded in attracting the lively interest and opposition of Mr. Ruskin. The Professor was the first man to climb the Weisshorn, and he visited the Alps four years in succession, from 1856 to 1859.

HONOURS AND OFFICES OF THE LATE PROFESSOR.

Honours, and offices which proved more substantial, fell thickly round the fortunate physicist. In 1864 he received the Rumford medal of the Royal Society, the membership of various foreign academies, and the Royal Society, the membership of various foreign academies, and that position in the Board of Trade and the Trinity House which he resigned in 1883, under circumstances which may still be fresh in the public memory. Cambridge and Edinburgh bestowed on him their degree of LL.D., Halle created him Ph.D., and Oxford followed suit with her D.C.L., on which occasion Dr. Heurtley, the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, entered a solemn protest against the University giving, as it were, its imprimatur to the works of one who had "signanized himself by writing against and denying the credibility of miracles and the efficacy of prayer. In 1873 he received 23,000 dols. for thirty-five lectures in America, and he munificently presented the balance that remained after paying expenses to a committee of Americans for the purpose of being expended in the encouragement of Science. The money was subsequently devoted to the foundation of scientific scholarships at Harvard and Columbia and in Pennsylvania University. In 1874 he was President of the Belfast meeting of the British Association, when he shocked the orthodoxy of the country by an address of a semi-materialistic character, and in 1877 he was elected President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. On more than one occasion he was asked to stand for Parliament, but he always declined. He felt that for him the world was over, and, as events have sadly shown, his working career did not long outlast his vigorous protests against the proposed concession of Home Rule to his native country.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPOSAL FOR A SPECIAL SUNDAY FUND.

A correspondent having written to the Archbishop of Canterbury drawing his attention to the large number of unemployed persons in the metropolis, and suggesting that he should appoint a Special Sunday (after the manner of Hospital Sunday) for the clergy to preach special sermons, and make collections for the unemployed, the same to be distributed by the clergy themselves in their own districts, has received the following reply:—"Dear Sir,—The Archbishop of Canterbury desires me to acknowledge your letters of November 24 and 29. Great efforts are already being made to deal with the problem of the poor and unemployed by those best qualified, and through charitable organizations worked by able men of large experience and sound character, and it has been proved in the past that 'special' efforts in any one particular direction, by their sensational character, bring about results contrary to those anticipated, and that so much harm is mingled with the good, that his Grace is unable to support your suggestion of a special Sunday for the unemployed.—Believe me, faithfully yours, ERNEST L. PRIDY, Chaplain."

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir David Harrel has been appointed to the office of Permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland, says the *Times* Dublin correspondent, in succession to Sir West Ridgeway, who will be sworn in as Governor of the Isle of Man on the 12th inst. The new Under-Secretary will be gazetted after that date.

Colonel Allen, of Lynford, Taunton, a well-known magistrate and prominent Conservative, died this morning.

It is announced to-day that the Rev. Harry Drew, Mr. Gladstone's son-in-law, will leave Hawarden next January for South Africa, to take up ministerial duties near Cape Town.

THE SENSATIONAL CHANCERY SUIT.

STORY OF THE MARRIAGE.

The further hearing of the sensational case of Clarke and others *v.* Stanley and another was resumed this morning before Mr. Justice Chitty, in the Chancery Division, it being an action for the administration of the estate of the late William Henry Smith Cullener, of Larkhall-rise, Clapham, who died in January, 1854, possessed of a small property, and by his will made in October, 1848, gave the residue of his property upon trust in effect to his widow, the defendant, Rachel Elizabeth Cullener, for life during widowhood, and after her death or remarriage, for his daughter—the plaintiff, Mrs. Clarke, only surviving, for life and their issue. Two questions arose for the opinion of the court, first whether the testator's widow, Mrs. Cullener was remarried on October 17, 1866, and, secondly, whether the four younger children of the plaintiff, Mrs. Clarke, were legitimate.

Mr. Daniels put in the probate of the will of the late William Henry Smith Cullener, which showed that the personalty was sworn under £2,000 This evidence concluding the plaintiff's case, Mr. Jessel submitted that no case had been made out, but his lordship overruled the objection.

STRANGE MATRIMONIAL CONSPIRACY.

Mrs. Rachel Elizabeth Cullener, in answer to Mr. Jessell, her counsel, said she was seventy-four years old last June, and remembered being security for her daughter's husband. He did not meet all his engagements, and his creditors tried to arrest her. About 1865 they stopped the rents of her husband's property, which she had received up to then. She remembered her daughter coming to stay with her in 1866. Sophia Newland was living with her then. Her daughter, who died, was also living with her. She remembered a discussion about money matters, to the effect that they could not possibly subsist, and that something must be done. That was said by all the children. Her daughter Rachel (now dead) suggested a way out of the difficulty. Mrs. Clarke was prdsent. Her daughter Rachel suggested that she should marry Sophia Newland, her husband's second cousin. She talked Sophia Newland into doing it. There was a discussion as to what should become of the property when she had married. Mrs. Clarke agreed that it was the best thing to be done, and she (Mrs. Clarke) agreed to collect the rents and hand them over to her (witness). Sophia Newland, after a great deal of trouble, went through the form of marriage with the witness, who was married in the name of James Stanley and Sophia Newland in that of Rachel Elizabeth Cullener. She (witness) had been in male attire for some time then. The signature of James Stanley in the register was in her handwriting. The signature of Rachel Elizabeth Cullener was in Sophia Newland's handwriting. Rachel William Cullener, knew what she was going through the form of marriage. Mrs. Clarke and witness's daughter, Rachel Elizabeth Cullener, also knew about it. Mrs. Clarke was told of the marriage the day after it took place.

THE HUME FAMILY DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT OUT OF COURT.

In the Queen's Bench Division to-day, Mr. Justice Grantham and a special jury resumed the hearing of the case of Hume *v.* Falconer and Hume *v.* Langrishe. The actions were brought by Mr. Wm. Hume Hume, formerly an attaché at the British Embassy in Paris, against the defendants, to recover certain property which plaintiff alleged the defendants had unlawfully removed from Thames Ditton House. The plaintiff was the son of the late Mr. Hume Dick, a gentleman of considerable wealth, who died in Curzon-street in September, 1892, and the female defendants were twin daughters by a second wife.

Upon his lordship taking his seat Mr. Gray, who appeared for the plaintiff, said since last night the parties had been able to come to terms, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff upon those terms. His lordship expressed gratification that the matter had come to such a termination. Judgment was given for the plaintiff accordingly.

THE "TRUTH" LIBEL ACTION.

The libel action brought by Mr. and Mrs. Zierenberg, proprietors and managers of the St. James's Home for Female Inebriates, Kennington Park, against Mr. Henry Labouchere for certain alleged libels appearing in *Truth*, was again before Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury in the Queen's Bench to-day. The first witness this morning was Mr. Poynter, architect, of Bloomsbury-square, who said he had made plans of the bedrooms at the Home.

ROUGH EXPERIENCES AT SEA.

A SAILOR DROWNED.

The steamer *Free Lance*, which arrived at Swansea last night, reports encountering a terrible storm fifty miles off the Tyne. George Lucas, a seaman, belonging to Ipswich, was drowned, and an engineer and another seaman were seriously injured.

THE CROYDON INCENDIARY FIRE.

CHARGE AGAINST A RETURNED CONVICT.

At Croydon police-court to-day, a returned convict named Joseph Dealing alias Jack Sheppard, was remanded charged with burglary and arson. On Sunday night accused was seen in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Hammond and Hussey's ironmongery stores High-street, Croydon, and twenty minutes later it was found that the place was in flames. Some lighted shavings had been thrown in at a window quite close to where 130 lb. of gunpowder and a quantity of cartridges were stored. When prisoner was arrested some shavings were found in his pocket, and also a knife the blade of which fitted marks made upon the sash of the window, through which the shavings had been thrown into the store. The burglary with which prisoner is supposed to have been connected was committed at the shop of a wine merchant in George-street, Croydon.

DRAGGED TO DEATH BEHIND A PLOUGH.

LEAMINGTON, Tuesday.—Last evening at Harbury, near Leamington, two youths named Wall quarrelled while ploughing. The elder beat the younger one, who left the field. Subsequently the elder, a youth of about eighteen, was found dead in the field. He was fastened by the neck to the plough by means of the leading rein, and it is presumed he had got caught in this way, and then started the horse, and had been dragged over the field until he was dead.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, TO-DAY.

D. R. SOAMES.

The Official Receiver issued a summary of the accounts of Daniel Robert Soames, solicitor, 67, Finsbury-pavement, and chartered accountant, of Cannon-street, and the assets are estimated at £2,866. The bankrupt was admitted a solicitor in 1874, and he states that in 1888 he made a private arrangement with his creditors, his unsecured liabilities then amounting to £23,000.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORTS.

At 8 A.M.—Newhaven, E., fine, some clouds, sea calm, temp. 40; Ryde, E.N.E., blue sky, sea calm, 42; Worthing, N.E., cloudy, sea smooth, 42.

At 9 A.M.—Barmouth, E., fine, sea smooth; Margate, temp. 43, bar. 30.30, rising, wind N., misty; Brighton, N.E., cloudy, calm sea; Eastbourne, N.E., clear, sea calm; Hastings, E., fine, sea calm; Cromer, E., fine, bar. 30.0, falling; Lowestoft, E., cloudy, bar. 30.3, rising, dull; Harwich, dull; Aberystwyth, N.E., fine, sea calm; Ramsgate, N., dull; Dover, N.N.E., overcast, sea moderate.

At 9.30 A.M.—Boulogne, raining, temp. 36; Berne, stormy, 28; Calais, fine, some clouds, 39; Bienne Macolin, stormy, 27; Paris, unsettled, 41; Brussels, clear and fine, 37; Caux-sur-Montreux, overcast, 34; Geneva, stormy, 32; Lausanne, fine, 34; Lucerne, mild, 27; Brussels, unsettled, 37; Arcachon, clear and fine, 32; Ostend, raining, 42; Vevey-Montreux, dull, mild, 31; Rome, dull morning, 45; Zermatt, overcast, 32; Baden-Baden, unsettled, 33; Queenborough, fine, some clouds, cold, fair passage, 45.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: To West Indies and Pacific via Southampton; to United States, &c., via Southampton; to Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Beyrout, Egypt, Aden, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Siam, and Sarawak, to West Indies (certain parts), and to New Zealand (parcel mails). Evening: To United States, Canada (except Nova Scotia), Bahamas, Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala, via Queenstown; to Canada, via Liverpool (parcel mails).

MAILS DUE.—From United States, &c., via Southampton; from Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Brazil, and Cape Verd Islands, via Lisbon.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—— from Liverpool for Philadelphia; the *Albert, Edith, Swift*, or *Leona* from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Seakorse* or *European* from Hull for Amsterdam; the *Hansa*, *Hannah*, or *Sprite* from Hull for Hamburg; the *Juno* or *Tasso* from Hull for Bergen, Stavanger, and Drontheim; —— from Grangemouth for Tonsberg and Christiania; —— from Southampton for St. Malo.

ACROSS THE CHANNEL.

PARIS, *Dec.* 4.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S Cabinet thought better not to give any sign of life on Saturday, because the 2nd of December was an inauspicious date. The one great argument used to shake the Prime Minister's resolution to stay in the chair was the visit of the Tsarewitch. He would only come if there was a fair prospect of a solid Ministry, with a fair dose of Conservatism, and a highly respectable man at its head. It was the foreign outlook which entirely governed his conduct when M. Spuller appealed to him after he received a tenth message from M. Carnot. M. Casimir-Périer will plant his flag in the centre of the Republican party, and will not rush over to the Monarchists as his predecessor did.

PLUTOCRATS ALL.

But it was imprudent to give two of the chief portfolios to M. Burdeau and M. Raynal. They were too suddenly converted from Gambettism of the original brand to partisanship with the Rothschilds and the great railway companies not to hear more on this subject. M. Dubost, who is Minister of Justice, took up the running of Burdeau in reporting favourably on a bill to renew the Bank of France charter. Between these three and the great wealth of M. Casimir-Périer as a coal king, Socialist agitators will not have much difficulty in calling up high tides of hatred in the industrial regions. The Ministry is sure to pass in the eyes of the ignorant for being sold to the Rothschilds. Spuller is satisfied to live on what he has earned with his pen and saved out of his Deputy's, Senator's, and Minister's salaries. He is not open in any way to the reproach which Burdeau and Raynal incurred by their great regard for the railway and Bank of France monopolists.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER'S CHARACTER.

M. Casimir-Périer comes out of a good nest. His father was one of the kindest, most unselfish, and straightest persons that I ever knew. Thiers named him Minister of the Interior when the National Assembly first met. He pledged himself to serve as Minister no dynastic interest, but simply France, which he agreed with Thiers in thinking did not afford any of the elements needed for a Monarchical Government. The Empire, which was nearer to what it required, was kept up by a prætorian army and fell the moment that army was taken prisoner. M. Casimir-Périer appointed his son, who is now Prime Minister, to act as his private secretary at the Ministry of the Interior. The first time I ever saw him was on September 4. He was greatly excited about the events then going forward, and did not relish Gambetta being at the head of all the prefects. He was then a slight, fair-haired young man with more nerve than muscle, and had not the composed manner which he has since acquired—a manner that contrasts with his speaking physiognomy. The winter he spent during the Siege of Paris as a militiaman in active service gave him a soldierly air, that he still retains. He was given the Cross of the Legion of Honour for the gallantry he showed under fire. Every one who was ever in personal relations with him as the private secretary of his father, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Fine Arts under M. Bardoux, Under-Secretary of State for War under General Campenon, and President of the Chamber of Deputies, found him courteous and obliging. He is a picture fancier, and has a valuable collection of paintings. I should say that he enjoys living an honourable life because nature endowed him with a gallant spirit, and his education was given in a good school. The Prime Minister is one of those whose word is as good as his bond. He acts with decision, and when he nails his colour to any mast he will stay to defend it.

THE EXILE OF THE PRETENDERS.

The course he took when the law to exile the heads of the dynastic families was promulgated was exceptional and greatly to his honour. His family relations, who were Orleanist, were in conflict with what he thought the interest of the country which made that law a necessary one. So he resigned his seat as a deputy for the Aude. That department re-elected him, and he came back to the Palais Bourbon free to act as he pleased. He will not take the snobbish view of an Imperial Russian visit which M. Dupuy was hurried into taking. But he will not underrate its importance. It will be paid to get up the steam for a Russian loan, but may lead to much more. M. Casimir-Périer's hair is fair and his moustache is dark. It used not to be so; but, such as it is, it adds to the lively French soldier-like expression of his countenance. He is a nephew of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, but is not under his influence.

SOME OF THE MINISTERS.

The Left Centre is scarcely represented in the Cabinet, unless by himself and M. Jonnart, who, like him, is young (for a public man), and the son and son-in-law of millionaires. Marty is also a deputy for the Aude, and was one of those who helped M. Méline draw up the Customs tariffs. Dubost's progress up and on has been like the slow and steady push forward of the individual in the *queue* before a ticket office. He has the tendency to be sharp and in the same way which a peasant shows at a fair. He began a violently red and noisy Republican. M. Dubost's biographies say that he was on the staff of *La Marseillaise*, a paper founded by Rochefort in 1869. So he was, but by his own appointment, he having one day gone into the office of the paper, and, finding all the staff had been sent to prison for going to Victor Noir's funeral, seated himself in the editor's chair. This enabled him to scrape an acquaintance with Gambetta, who sent him the following September to organize the defence in the department of the Orme. Dubost carried things with a high hand, roughed fearfully Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, and blew up most of the bridges. For every step he since advanced he put some more water in his red-republican wine, which only gives a faint colour to the water. Before he got into the Chamber for the Isère, from which the Casimir-Periers come, he got himself made an honorary member of the Council of State. He had previously been secretary-general of Le Royer (late Speaker of the Senate and a Lyons man like himself) at the Ministry of Justice. Dubost is a water-drinker and the author of an unreadable book on politics. He looks at them as a Positivist. Did any Positivist, unless Littré, ever write an interesting book? Spuller is learned and valuable in a heavy, conscientious, German way, and lumbering, unready, and easy to frighten. He and Dubost, as well as Gambetta, made a balloon voyage from Paris to Tours in 1870. Gambetta was by all France cried up as a hero because he went, but nobody saw any courage in the other two facing the same dangers. Casimir-Périer will not be systematically hostile to England. He was brought up on English Liberalism, and used to know English history better than French.

GOOD NEWS FOR MARINERS.

THE SOLENT TO BE LIGHTED.

An important statement was made last night by the Clerk of the Southampton Harbour Board, as to the lighting of the Solent. He said that so many mail vessels used the port of Southampton, and came in at such a speed, that pilots had great difficulty in avoiding the buoys. It had, therefore, been determined, with the consent of the Trinity Brethren, to place three gas buoys in the Solent and one at Netley Shoal. The buoys would be of steel, and charged with gas every month, the gas being the same as used in railway carriages. A new fog signal is also to be placed at the Needles by the Trinity House Brethren, but they have as yet been unable to decide what form it shall take.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPTS TO WRECK TRAINS

NARROW ESCAPE IN IRELAND.

A Kirkby Stephen correspondent telegraphs that it has just transpired that a day or two ago an attempt was made to wreck a train on the Eden Valley branch of the North-Western Railway. Two chairs and a fishplate were placed on the rails between Appleby and Kirkby Stephen, in such a position as to have almost inevitably thrown a train off the line. Fortunately the obstruction was observed by a platelayer, who removed it just in time to allow a passenger train, going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, to pass. No arrests have yet been made.

A Londonderry telegram says that two distinct attempts to wreck trains were made last evening on the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, near St. Johnston. The 4.40 out train had not proceeded far from the city before heavy stones which had been placed across the line were run into with the result that the engine guard was smashed. The line was immediately blocked between Derry and St. Johnston, and the search party which was sent out found that four other large stones had been placed on the metals, over which an incoming train was due to pass. The outrages have caused much excitement, but no arrests have been made.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST A BANK CLERK.

HEAVY DEFALCATIONS REPORTED.

Edward Nuth, a clerk, of 5, Nemonce-road, Acton, was charged on a warrant yesterday with having falsified his books with intent to defraud the Union Bank of London, his employers. Mr. Arthur Newton, solicitor, defended. The information sworn by Mr. George Joseph Kennett, a coupon clerk in the service of the Union Bank of London, Argyll-place, was to the effect that on August 17 a sum of £3,793 8s. 5d. was received from the head office of the bank, in return for 386 country cheques, and the greater portion of it was handed to Nuth to credit to the customers to whom it was due. Also at £400 he paid to his own account, and shortly afterwards drew out £360. Detective-sergeant Drew said that he and Dectective-sergeant Gregory arrested Nuth on Sunday at his residence. When he read the warrant over to him Nuth said, "It is quite right. I am making arrangements to pay the bank back again. How much do you say it is?" He (the officer) replied that he only knew of two items, amounting to about £650. Nuth then continued, "It is a little over £2,000 altogether, but I can pay back every penny. I have been unfortunate on the Stock Exchange and shall plead guilty to the charge, and give the bank every assistance." He (Nuth) appeared very ill, and it was only after consulting a doctor that he removed him. Prisoner was remanded.

GANG OF REPUTED THIEVES ARRESTED.

ROBBERY OF BANK NOTES.

At Liverpool police-court yesterday John McHarvey and George Edwards were charged with stealing £225 in bank notes from a boy messenger on Saturday. A detective inspector traced the accused to a public-house soon after the robbery, and arrested McHarvey in the kitchen. Within a yard of him was discovered a pocket-book, in which one of the missing notes value £100 was found, together with several flash Bank of England notes and a cheque on the Bank of Africa for £2,500. The police while in the kitchen saw Edwards walking towards them from the yard. On seeing the officers he made off, but was captured after a struggle. Detective Bradley, on searching the wash-house, found another £100 note and three £5 notes between the roof and the rafters. With respect to the Bank of Africa cheque, the counterfeit of it was found in possession of a man named George Willmore, whom the police arrested for stealing a goose, and it is believed all three men belong to one gang. McHarvey and Edwards were remanded.

PHILANTHROPIC 'BUS PROPRIETOR.

In the Queen's Bench Division Court yesterday an appeal was heard in the case of Cox *v.* Mayner, in which the magistrates of Hove had refused to convict the defendant at the prosecution of a police inspector, of plying without hire. It appeared that the defendant had applied for a licence to ply for hire, and on being refused started his 'bus upon what he represented as philanthropic principles. Both inside and outside the conveyance was a somewhat pleasing intimation that "No fares are taken," and that the bus did not ply for hire, but at the same time there was a box attached to the entrance into which passengers were kindly requested to deposit contributions, which would be thankfully received. The question to be decided by the court was whether plying under these circumstances constituted an offence under the act, and the justices refused to convict, holding that the defendant had not plied for hire. Against the decision the appeal was brought, and after argument the appeal was allowed, the Lord Chief Justice holding that it was a distinct invasion of the Act, and the justices should rehear the case.

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday Mr. Justice Mathew and a special jury had before them the case of Pritchard *v.* The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. In this case the plaintiff, the widow of a retired builder, sought to recover damages for the death of her husband, alleged to have been caused by the negligence of the defendants' servants. The deceased man had retired, having sold his business to his son and partner for £100 cash and two bonds, one for £100, to be paid in eight years, and the other an annuity for life of £100. On the 2nd of October, 1892, he was travelling from Nunhead to Brockley, and while getting out of the train was thrown on to the platform, and was taken home and died in the following January. The defendants contended that the deceased was an unreasonable time in getting out of the train, and his death was caused by softening of the brain, from which he was suffering. It was admitted by the medical witnesses that the deceased was suffering from softening from a number of severe bruises caused by the fall. The jury found for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £300. Judgment accordingly.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF SUSPECTED THIEVES.

At Bow-street police-court yesterday Frederick Maclockley and John Smith, rough-looking fellows, were charged with stealing a letter and forging an endorsement. A few days ago a letter containing a cheque for £16 16s. on a bank at Hythe was stolen from the letter-box of Messrs. Willis Brothers, 43, Great Russell-street. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective-sergeant Ward, who, for reasons which will transpire later on, suspected the prisoners. He telegraphed a description of them to the police at Hythe, and asked them to detain the men should they put in an appearance there. Soon afterwards the prisoners arrived at Hythe with the stolen cheque (bearing a forged endorsement), in their possession, and were stopped as they were going into the bank. Smith said he found the cheque in a tobacco-box in Farringdon-street, and had taken it to Hythe to hand into the bank. Maclockley said he merely accompanied Smith for the sake of the excursion. The prisoners were remanded.

SKIN SPECIALIST'S CLAIM.

In the Westminster County Court yesterday Judge Lumley Smith had before him the case of Ruppert and Knives in which the plaintiff, Madame Ruppert, described as a specialist for the cure of defects of the skin, carrying on business in London, Paris, Dublin, and America, sought to recover payment of an account alleged to be due from defendant. The defendant set up a counterclaim in respect of loss of business owing to the alleged misrepresentations of the plaintiff as to the curative powers of her method of treatment for beautification of the skin. The plaintiff's solicitor asked for an adjournment in consequence of a serious illness from which his client was suffering, and which entirely prevented her from coming to the court to give evidence. The defendant's solicitor strongly objected, and said that if the learned judge had seen any of the newspaper accounts which had recently appeared concerning this lady, he would not be disposed to show her much sympathy. She had been prosecuted recently in the Irish courts for contravening the Pharmacy Act by selling a poisonous preparation. His honour said he had nothing whatever to do with newspaper reports, and he should adjourn the case until January for the convenience of the plaintiff, but she would be liable to a penalty if she did not appear on the next occasion.

THE RECENT MILITIA IRREGULARITIES.

As the result of some irregularities which recently occurred in an examination for commissions in the army, a general order has been issued by the Duke of Cambridge. The Commander-in-Chief has learned with much regret that some officers have not fully appreciated the extreme importance of their duties when detailed to serve on a board of supervision for a competitive examination. The remarks of his Royal Highness on a recent case are published for information. The conduct of the president and the members merits the gravest censure, and in the case of one of them his Royal Highness has been compelled to have recourse to more than a verbal expression of his displeasure.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Although there was no Irish business on the paper last evening, the British members of the House of Commons were startled by the appearance on the Opposition benches below the gangway of the full complement of the followers of Mr. John Redmond, most of whom had been absent the whole of the autumn session until yesterday. It transpired that the cause of their foregathering was a meeditated onslaught on the Chief Secretary on account of the De Freyne evictions. The plan of campaign was, however, spoiled by the non-appearance of Mr. John Morley, who is still confined to the house by the effects of his recent chill; and the intended motion for the adjournment of the House was abandoned, much to the relief of the Anti-Parnellites, who experienced no great desire to assist in baiting the Chief Secretary, on account of a batch of tenants who have not been remarkable for keeping their engagements, even when admittedly able to do so. Mr. Redmond will have a difficulty in arousing enthusiasm on behalf of these tenants, even among his own countrymen, but he will no doubt be able to count on their support it the matter is debated and divided upon.

We understand that, although the Royal Commission on Labour have not yet discussed the recommendations that they will make to Parliament, the report will not embody any proposal for the limitation of the hours of labour. This much has, we are told, been decided by the Duke of Devonshire. The Commission are now discussing the terms of the review of the evidence submitted to them, and they are not likely to get beyond this at their next meeting on the 12th inst. Nor is much more expected of the Commission before Christmas.

The Hon. Robert Spencer, M.P., Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, and one of the Gladstonian whips, was seized with sudden faintness in the Lobby of the House of Commons last evening, and had to be removed to his residence. He is far from strong, and has fainted away in the House before.

We understand that the Gladstonians have decided to contest the East Grinstead division of Sussex, which will shortly be vacated by the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, through ill-health. The Government candidate's name will be announced in a day or two, and a good fight is expected, although the Conservative majority at the last election was over sixteen hundred.

Mr. Alpheus Morton was wandering about the lobby last evening disconsolate because there were no estimates to be discussed upon which he might assail the Home Secretary's salary. Mr. Morton's grievance was concerning some rabbit poachers at Hexham, in Northumberland, whom he declared had been hardly dealt with by local magistrates. He appealed to Mr. Asquith at question time, and said that Minister simply expressed his opinion that the magistrates might have stated a case, but declined to commit himself further. Mr. Morton was not satisfied, and he openly declared that if there had been any Estimates to talk about he would have moved the reduction of Mr. Asquith's salary, notwithstanding that he was of the same party as the Home Secretary.

A strange experience befell half a dozen members of the Conservative party in the division lobbies last evening. The House was dividing on an amendment to the Parish Councils Bill, and the Opposition were somewhat behind the Government side in getting through the lobbies. These six were so leisurely, in fact, that their tellers grew tired of waiting for them, and returned to the House without counting the votes of the laggards. Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett called attention in the House to the loss of the six votes, but was told that the Chairman could not interfere. The only remedy of the barred-out members is to appeal to the Speaker if they wish their votes to be recorded, and he will have them placed in the list it he considers that they were not at fault.

Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth has privately intimated to Mr. Michael Austin and the other Irish members concerned, that the Admiralty will be able to suggest a scheme for alleviating the extreme distress among the shipwrights and others at Passage West, on the River Lee, near Queenstown, caused by the want of work at the shipbuilding yards there. Some vessels of the navy requiring immediate repair will be sent to Passage West for the purpose.

Sir John Gorst turned up at the House yesterday, almost unexpectedly. He meant to go on to New Zealand to spend a week or so in company with his wife and daughters, now on a visit at Christ Church, before he came back to London. But the pending report of the Labour Commission brought him home earlier than he had at one time intended. He spent ten days in Cape Town and this is how he summarizes the current South African view of the Matabele war: "They believe implicitly in Mr. Rhodes: they profoundly distrust Lord Ripon, and they laugh heartily at the African babblers, for the *Pall Mall* phrase has got as far as that."

Mr. Sexton's announcement yesterday of opposition to any bill which the Government might bring in to amend the Irish Education Act of 1892, is based on the fact that the recent negotiations between the Irish National Education Board and the Christian Brothers have not resulted in the admission of the schools conducted by this secular order to the benefits of the grant in aid of free education. The subject is thus alluded to by the *Freeman's Journal* to-day:—

The Irish Compulsory Education Act was passed through Parliament on the distinct pledge that steps would be taken to amend the rules of the National Board so as to admit the Christian Brothers' Schools to the benefits of the State grants for Irish education. The pledge was Mr. Jackson's, but Mr. Morley has since on his own part renewed the undertaking. The National Educational Commissioners, at Mr. Jackson's request, formulated a scheme by which the desired object might be attained. On Mr. Morley's invitation they amended their proposals so as to make them even more acceptable to Protestant opinion than they originally were. But, because Mr. T. W. Russell and the Presbyterian members of the board disapproved of the final scheme, it was rejected by Mr. Morley. The country will undoubtedly welcome the resolve of the Irish party to make an effective protest against the manner in which the opinions of the Irish people have been ignored in the matter.

At a meeting of the Conservative and Liberal Unionist Council of the United Borough of Devonport and Stonehouse last evening, Mr. Pridham Whippell, barrister, was selected as a candidate to contest the seat at the next general election, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Harvey, who was one of the candidates at the last election.

DAZZLING PRIZE OBTAINED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GOODWILL OF THE IRISH PEOPLE.

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., delivered an address last night on "The Fruits of Mr. Gladstone's Policy," at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Cambridge University Liberal Club, in the Alexander Hall, Cambridge. He said the Irish people had performed their part of the compact of peace between the two countries. They held to it still, in spite of the action of the House of Lords; and, in spite of disappointments and delays that might well turn their heads, the Irish people told the English people to-day that if they wanted a lasting peace and union with Ireland they could have it. The Irish people had done their best for peace, and they would continue to do so. The rest lay with the English people themselves at the next General Election. He had no doubt of the future; he had no fear of the verdict of the English people. The goodwill of the Irish race, such as Mr. Gladstone had beyond all doubt conquered for England, was in itself a more dazzling prize than the conquest of India. Once give them in Ireland the blessings of Home Rule and local self-government, which the Irish members were at this moment enabling the English people to possess in every parish and every village in England; and, as certain as the Irish people had been true to the cause of peace and reconciliation, true to their engagements throughout all the storms and trials of the last eight years, so they would be on through years, aye, and through ages, dwelling peacefully at home in their own beautiful land, aiding their allies in every development of social and industrial legislation for the people's comfort and happiness, the strength and bulwark of the Empire, and a monument to the glory of Mr. Gladstone's memory. A vote of thanks to Mr. O'Brien terminated the proceedings.

The *Coburger Zeitung* announces that the Duke of Coburg has resigned his membership of the British Privy Council.

THE MERCHANTS OF VENICE.

THE PROSPECTUS PROFIT STATEMENT.

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE AND SOME REVELATIONS.

When considering on Friday last and yesterday the prospectus of Venice, Limited, which is now before the public, we were obliged to point to some of the circumstances of the issue which to our mind do not commend it to the favourable consideration of the investor. We did not then refer to the further fact that the organizers of the company in their statement of likely profits seem to have forgotten for the moment that a very large proportion of these have to be paid to Mr. Imre Kiralfy, and that before we come to the question of profits at all, a very heavy deduction has to be made from gross receipts in the form of a tax devoted to charitable purposes, which it is the well-known custom to impose in the French capital. The prospectus, which is of course not likely to state the case against itself, prophesies the season's earnings at £307,508 and the working expenses at £114,432, leaving a surplus which is pointed out in large type to be a result for one season only of over one hundred per cent. We think such a statement may be likely to mislead, because no deduction is made from these figures, which show a hundred per cent., for the two items to which we have just referred. On inquiring into the matter we are informed that the French authorities deduct from gross takings, for charitable purposes, a tax under two heads of 10 per cent. and 3 per cent. respectively. Now 13 per cent. on the takings shown in the prospectus—£307,508—amounts to £40,000, which is one item of which the prospectus takes no account. Then in stating the result as over one hundred per cent., Mr. Imre Kiralfy's big share, disclosed in another part of the prospectus, is not deducted. He is to receive 25 per cent. of all profits after 10 per cent. is paid—if it ever can be paid, of course—to the shareholders. Ten per cent. to the shareholders on the £150,000 capital would absorb £15,000, and deducting this from the profits, as estimated in the prospectus £193,076, we get the figure £178,076, of which Mr. Imre Kiralfy takes a quarter, which amounts to over £44,000. Thus in the paragraph presenting the result the prospectus gives no account of a sum of £40,000 for taxation, nor of a sum of £44,000 which goes to Mr. Imre Kiralfy.

Mr. Imre Kiralfy benefits to an enormous extent in this and other ways from the concern. But it must not be thought that we wish to carp at this. Mr. Kiralfy has shown himself to be an able caterer for the public amusement, and we presume his talent commands the fancy price which it is proposed to pay for it. He is the pivot of the whole concern, and the company is able to make mountains of his name. It is in this connection that we have to draw attention to a document before us which makes us rub our eyes to ascertain whether we see aright. In the published prospectus we are led to believe that Venice Limited is Imre Kiralfy, and that Imre Kiralfy is Venice Limited. There is the huge share in the profits, other sums paid, and a salary of £3,000 a season as director-general; and although it is stated in an extract quoted in the prospectus that Mr. Kiralfy has seen the success of his life, we are told that his previous successes give but a faint conception of what he is now about to attempt in Paris and other great cities which will undoubtedly be the greatest work of his life. The prospectus moreover contains a letter from him with flowery promises for Venice in Paris, and so on.

What will be thought in view of all this of the fact that we have before us a copy of a "preliminary statement"; in fact, of *another prospectus of another company of which Mr. Imre Kiralfy is also to be Director-General?* Can this document be explained away? We await the explanation. Meantime, we must state that it is a draft prospectus of "The World's Exposition Syndicate, Limited," to be formed to hold an annual international exhibition and summer and winter gardens at Earl's Court and West Brompton. It is to be "The Chicago World's Fair in London." Mr. Imre Kiralfy is stated to be the projector and director-general. The capital is £150,000. Arrangements have apparently been made with the Metropolitan District Railway for leases of grounds, buildings, etc. All this in spite of "Venice, Limited." Like Venice in Paris—which it is promised will also be brought to London—was to be, these rival shows with Mr. Kiralfy at their head are to be on a more attractive scale than has ever before been attempted. The founders of this other enterprise (all these are statements from the preliminary prospectus before us) have been fortunate enough to secure the co-operation of the world-renowned Mr. Imre Kiralfy as director-general of the enterprise. Venice is even quoted as one of Mr. Imre Kiralfy's former productions "which *realised* large dividends." Mr. Imre Kiralfy will organize in the new amphitheatre a production like his Chicago Exhibition, "America," which "will far surpass all his previous efforts."

What about poor Venice (Limited)?

In view of this disclosure the following correspondence, in continuation of that which we published yesterday, although highly important, will perhaps be regarded as of minor interest. It gives some account, at all events, in the promoters' own words, of how that £75,000 has gone, and contains other revelations:—

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Noticing that the *Pall Mall Gazette* has seen fit to publish in its issue of to-day a letter from the solicitors of Olympia Limited, dated the 30th of November, the directors of the London and Scottish Issue Company beg to enclose a copy of the reply of their solicitors, dated December 1, thereto, and request that the *Pall Mall Gazette* will kindly publish the same.

Venice (Limited), 7, Lothbury, London, Dec. 3.

23, Old Broad-street, E.C., December 1, 1893.

DEAR SIRS,—We have been requested by our clients, the London and Scottish Issue Company (Limited), to answer your letter to them of yesterday's date. Our clients thank you for your letter, but they point out that the contents are in many respects misleading, and many of the statements are quite inaccurate.

(1) The properties and rights which you estimate to have cost "probably less than £10,000," have, we are informed, actually cost over £18,500, and they consist of over fifty tons of valuable materials, machinery, scenery, costumes, &c., &c. Your estimate has left out additions, renewals of dresses, &c., and the heavy cost of transit, and the duties payable at Calais, Paris, &c., amounting to a very considerable sum.

(2) The machinery hall lease has involved our clients in cash out-of-pocket expenses amounting to nearly £5,000, and the benefit of this, which the company will get, will avoid their obligation to pay a rent anything like the £15,000 which was paid by your clients in London, whilst the area to be occupied is nearly six times as large. As to the value of this lease, we observe what you say, but we fail to see what justification there is for it, as such opinion seems to be at variance with the facts as they existed at Olympia and with the result of your clients' experience there.

Imre Kiralfy receives £21,500 for his rights other than those in the United Kingdom, which your clients sold for £4,000, and which our clients will purchase and convey to the new company; that is to say, your clients received £4,000 for these rights in the United Kingdom alone, and we pay Mr. Kiralfy £21,500 for the like rights, and additional concessions for all other countries. This sum also includes Mr. Kiralfy's new designs, models, &c., which have only to be seen to be appreciated at very great value, especially in view of the result of his genius hitherto, and particularly within the last few months at Chicago.

These three items alone amount to £45,000, leaving £30,000 to be accounted for out of the price to be paid by the company to our clients. There must be deducted from this £30,000, our clients' expenses of underwriting, as mentioned in the prospectus; their legal expenses, which have been exceptionally heavy; their advertising, printing, and sundry expenses, and also the preliminary cost of preparing for the show, which costs and work have been carried on by them, as your clients are aware, for a period of very nearly twelve months.

You will see this leaves a possible profit to our clients of from £12,000 to £15,000, which after all may be in shares, and which will have to cover the immense risks our clients have taken, and recoup them and their agents for the extremely hard work which the getting together of the various interests and negotiating for the various properties has necessitated. It is difficult for any one who has not followed day by day and week by week these negotiations to at all estimate the enormous amount of work, responsibility, and petty cash expenses our clients have had to bear in the matter.

We are aware of the unfortunate bitterness of feeling and lawsuits existing between your clients and Mr. Kiralfy, and we are afraid this is the real cause of your letter to our clients.

The London and Scottish Issue Company have already shown their willingness to serve your clients in many ways, and we trust that no trade jealousies may intervene to their mutual injury.—Yours truly,

(Signed) STEADMAN, VAN PRAAGH, SIMS, AND CO.

P.S.—With reference to the "expenditure of £100,000," referred to in your letter, (1) the working capital is £75,000, and (2) the cost of the properties, &c., the company will acquire under the purchase contract will greatly exceed £25,000. Also with reference to the refreshment contract, 15 per cent. of the gross takings will amount to a large sum in any circumstances, but on perusal of the agreement with Spiers and Pond referred to in the contract clause of the prospectus, we think you will find that the estimate of income under this heading is still an open question so far as the company is concerned, and that the profits from this source referred to in the prospectus are equally with all other estimates reckoned on a basis which cannot fail to be exceeded if Mr. Kiralfy's previous exhibitions may be taken as an indication of what may be anticipated.

Messrs. Lewis and Lewis.

The following is the reply sent by Messrs. Lewis and Lewis to the above letter:—

Ely-place, Holborn, E.C., London, 2nd December, 1893.

DEAR SIRS,—We have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., in which you state that an unfortunate bitterness of feeling and lawsuits existing between our clients and Mr. Kiralfy you are afraid is the real cause of our letters to your clients.

In reply we have to state that there is no law proceeding of any sort or kind existing between Mr. Kiralfy and our clients; neither does there exist the least bitterness of feeling except in the imagination of those who instruct you. We maintain:—

1. That the properties and rights originally cost only £7,200, and not £18,500, as you state.
2. That the lease of the hall in Paris is of no value—on the contrary, it is an onerous lease, carrying with it the payment of 13 per cent. of the gross receipts in the shape of a municipal rate, which fact is omitted from the prospectus.
3. So far as our information goes, Mr. Kiralfy has not received £21,500 from your clients, and if any such arrangement be made to pay in shares or otherwise such an amount, it is clear that the shareholders can receive no tangible asset for that sum.

We repeat that if the public are led by your clients' prospectus to subscribe to this undertaking their money will be lost.

With reference to your postscript, the prospectus states that the outlay will involve a total expenditure of upwards of £100,000 out of a capital of £150,000. As your clients take £75,000, £75,000 only is left; and inasmuch as the cost of the properties did not amount to £25,000 but £7,200, it is clear that even upon their own statement the working capital does not exist.

You do not challenge our statement as to 15 per cent. being alone the profit on the refreshment contract, and we say that our statement is correct, and that the figures in the prospectus are altogether grossly exaggerated, and exaggerated upon no estimate upon which honourable people should ask the public to subscribe to such an undertaking.—We are, yours faithfully,

(Signed) LEWIS AND LEWIS.

Messrs. Steadman, Van Praag, and Co.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS BY CABLE.

The greatly improved tone displayed by Wall-street, which received a rather severe check yesterday, did not benefit Industrials much, owing to anxiety as to the effects of the new tariff on various trades. They, however, show some improvement on bear covering, but National Lead Preferred continue very weak, and General Electrics have fallen on the decision of the directors to pass the dividend on the Preferred Stock. The following table, compiled from prices cabled by our correspondent at New York, shows the movements since last week of those securities which, while not quoted on this side, best indicate the trend of the American markets:—

DIVIDEND. When paid.	Last rate p.c.		Prices. Latest	Wdnsday.	Rise or Fall.	DIVIDEND. When paid.	Last rate p.c.		Prices. Latest	Wdnsday.	Rise or Fall.
H-yly	3	Amn. Cotton Oil Prf.	69	71	−2	Qrly.	1½	Nat.Cord.2nd Ass. Pd	20	19	+1
Qrly.	1¾	Amn.SugarRfng.Pr	84	82	+2	Qrly.	2	" Pref. Do.	47	47	—
Qrly.	5	American Tobacco...	81	83	−2	Qrly.	1¾	Nat. Lead Pref.	63	68	−5
Qrly.	1¼	Buffalo, Roch.&cKrd	28	28	—	—	—	N.Y.Chic.&St.Louis	16	16	—
—	—	Chesa.&O. VotgCrts.	19	19	—	Au.'91	½	Nat. Linseed	24	20	+4
—	—	Columb Hock Coal&c	9	8	+1	Nv. 92	1¼	N.Y.Susq.&W.Pref.	48	48	—
—	—	Chic.St.P., Minn.&c.	40	39	+1	—	—	North American	5	5	—
—	—	Col. Coal, &c., Dev	11	11	—	—	—	N. York & North. Pf.	6	6	—
—	—	Columb. Hock & Tol.	22	22	—	—	—	Peoria, Dec., &c. ...	7	7	—
Qrly.	1¼	Colorado Fuel, &c.	23	24	−1	Qrly.	2	Pullman P. Car.	173	174	−1
Qrly.	2	Consolidated Gas ...	131	132	−1	—	—	S Pacific	21	19	+2
Qrly.	1½	Dist. & Cattle Feedg.	26	23	—	—	—	Toledo A. A.	7	7	—
—	—	Green Bay W.&St.P.	5	5	—	—	—	Union Pac. D. & Gulf	6	5	+1
Qrly.	2	Gen. Electric	35	37	−2	—	—	U. S. Rubber	41	41	—
—	—	L'ville, N. Albay, &c.	10	10	—	—	—	Wheelg. and L. E...	15	15	—
—	—	Laclede Gas	16	17	−1	Qrly	1	Do. Pref.	53	52	+1

FINANCIAL DIARY OF THE PAST WEEK.

The following record of the principal events affecting the financial world, continued from previous weeks, may prove of value for the purposes of easy reference. The idea is to give a concise history of the preceding financial week.

Monday, Nov. 27.—M. Tricoupis makes discouraging statement as to Greek finances.—Resignation of French Cabinet announced.—Mobile and Dauphin Island disclosures in *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Committee of Argentine Chamber of Deputies approves of Rothschild-Romero arrangement for settlement of debt.—New American tariff proposals being discussed.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.—Quiet Stock Exchange settlement proceeding; differences mostly upward.

Thursday, Nov. 30.—Bank directors at their meeting make no change in the rate.—Credito Mobiliare of Rome asks for moratorium.

Friday, Dec. 1.—Meeting of Foreign and Colonial Debenture Corporation shareholders approves amalgamation with Debenture Corporation.—Mr. Stutchbury announced as new Chief Accountant of Bank of England.—Mr. Walker organizing independent inquiry into Trustees Corporation finally addresses fellow shareholders through *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Saturday, Dec. 2.—Announcement of organization to provide agricultural banks for England.—Small failure on Stock Exchange.—Mexican Second operators make a plea for mercy.—Nitrate Railways Company reduces rates.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has fallen four points, to 219 p.c.

At a special meeting of the Scottish American Mortgage Company, held in Edinburgh, the shareholders sanctioned the creation and issue of a debenture stock to the nominal amount of £900,000, which, so far as may be found practicable, is intended to supersede the existing debenture debt.

We have to-day received a circular from the directors of the English and Scottish Law Life Assurance Association announcing that, "recognizing the popularity at the present time (as evidenced by the very large new business done in this country by American offices) of Tontine Assurances, they have determined to add a scheme of this nature to their various existing modes of assurance." The circular gives full particulars and examples of the scheme newly adopted.

LATEST DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The following are the latest dividend declarations compared in each case with the corresponding announcement made at this time last year:—

	Present.	Last Year.
Alexandria Water	2s. 6d. per £5 share.	—
Delhi Umballa Kalka Railway	28s. p.c. (£2 11s. 6d. p.c. for yr)	26s. p.c. (2¼ p.c. for year).
Springdale Gold	15½ p.c. per annum.	—
Peruvian Corporation Preference	nil.	2 p.c. for year.
African Banking Corporation	3 p.c. per annum.	nil (for. £5,619).
Tolima Mining	Pref. 4s. per share (1 p.c.).	nil.
Wolverhampton and Dudley Breweries	3 p.c. (6 p.c. for year).	3 p.c. (6 p.c. for year).
Soc. Anon. des Mines, &c., de Pontgiband	5 p.c. per annum.	5 p.c. per annum
Copiapo Mining	5 p.c. per annum.	5 p.c. per annum.
Government and General Investment	Pref. nil (£40,667 forwd).	Pref. 8 p.c. per annum.
Uruguay Northern Railway	Ord. nil.	Ord. 8 p.c. per annum.
British Columbia Corporation	8 p.c. per annum.	12 p.c. per annum.

BANK STATEMENTS.—The following are the principal items in the monthly and quarterly bank balance-sheets to the end of October now being published:—

	Liabilities to Public.	Cash in Hand, &c.	Cash at Call, &c.	Investments.	Discounts and Advances.
Union of London	12,683,372	2,023,098	2,830,350	2,848,251	7,256,569
Lloyds	24,224,416	2,795,090	2,137,701	5,805,668	15,628,578
London Joint Stock	13,377,414	1,921,851	—	3,303,734	10,815,720*
Lon. and S. Western	5,622,414	843,227	293,300	1,803,935	3,506,902
Prescott, Dimsdale ...	3,757,667	490,260	416,800	950,783	2,434,078

* Cash at call included.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—To-day's announcements of traffic receipts are as follows: In the cases where full particulars have been received the week's receipts and the aggregate for the current half-year are compared with the corresponding periods of 1892:—

	Last Week.	*Inc. or Dec.*	*Aggregate*	*Inc. or Dec.*
Brighton	£41,073	−2,651	£1,092,975	−81,319
South Eastern	33,886	−1,782	987,250	−37,521
City and South London	902	−5	18,221	+178
Glasgow Trams and Omnibus	5,703	+483	136,603	+11,935
Edinburgh Street Trams	1,705	+31	47,712	+1,251

Railways.—Cordoba Central, 160 dols. *decrease*; ditto, North Section, 2,790 dols. *decrease*; Grand Trunk, £8,139 *decrease*; Chicago Trunk, £4,819 *decrease*: Detroit, £1,463 *decrease*; total, £14,421 *decrease*. Mexican, £200 *increase*; Canadian Pacific, 38,000 dols. *decrease*; Milwaukee, 158,100 dols. *decrease.*

Tramways, &c.—North Metropolitan, £430 *decrease*; Sheffield, £53 *decrease*; Imperial, £5 *decrease.*

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Aitchee's Luck Gold	Winchester House, 3	Cheque Bank (ex.-gen.) ...	4, Waterloo-place
Arnold Perrett, and Co.	Wickwar Brewery, 4	Architectural Union	9, Conduit-street. 4
British Columbia Corpn.	Cannon-st. Hotel, 12	London Colonl. Wool Sales	H. Schwartze and Co.
Cumberland Gold	Winchester House, 12½	Call of 6d. per share on Mysore Reefs Gold, £4,000	

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Twelve o'clock.

MARKETS IRREGULAR.—FALL IN PERUVIANS AND GRAND TRUNKS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market has been quiet to-day and short loans have been easily obtained at 1½ per cent. Discount rates are firm in view of the new Indian loan and the Paris exchange is again weak. The demand for gold, however, has not been quite so active as recently.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 3 per cent.:—

Loans.	Deposits.	Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day ... 1½	Banks 1¼	Fine Bills 2⅛ 2¼	2⅛ 2¼	2⅛	2¼
7 Day 1½ 1¼	Dscrtises 1½&1¼	Trade Bills 2½ 2½	2½ ¾	2¼ 3	3 3¼

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Next Contango Day.	*Ticket Day.*	*Pay Day.*	*Consols Pay Day.*
Tuesday, Dec. 12.	Wednesday, Dec. 13.	Thursday, Dec. 14.	Thursday, Jan. 4.

The Stock Exchange opened in a rather depressed condition, but a better feeling began to show itself soon after, led by a partial recovery in the American Market. Consols have fallen a fraction, on the prospect of another Indian Sterling issue, and talk of the Indian Council desiring an increase of borrowing powers to the extent of ten millions. Indian Threes are weak in consequence. Colonial loans have been steady, and Victorian issues are ½ higher. Home Railways continue very dull but prices are fairly well maintained. The chief feature is the strength displayed by the Scotch lines. In the Foreign department there are few changes of importance, except the fall in Peruvian Corporation Stocks on the unsatisfactory report. Argentines are steady on the further fall of four points in the gold premium. American Railroads were weak at first, and fell below yesterday's closing prices, but in most cases they have been improving since, and several advances are now noted. Grand Trunks have fallen sharply on the unfavourable traffic statement in spite of the explanation cabled over as to the effects of the Lehigh strike and the uncertainty of tariff developments. Mining shares are generally weaker, but Montanas have advanced sharply on the reports of the striking of a rich reef.

The following tables give the latest middle prices; the rise (+) or fall (−) which has taken place to-day; the approximate return per cent. yielded annually by each security at its present quotation; and this year's average price.

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
		BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
2 13	93½	C'nsols (2¾) Mny	−⅛	97⅝
2 13	93½	Do. Account ...	−⅛	98⅛
2 11	97½	New2½perCents.		97
2 15	104⅜	LocalLoansStock		104
3 6	108⅞	India3½perCents		103½
3 1	99	Do.3 perCents....	−¼	99
3 18	65	Do.4 perCent.Rs.		65⅞
2 19	335¼	BankofEnglandSt.		331
2 18	105⅛	Mt.Bd.Wks.3 p.c.		105
3 1	114⅛	Birm'gh'm3½p.c.		113
3 1	117	Liverpool 3½ p.c.	+¼	116¼
		COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
3 8	104	Can'da3½p.c.Reg		103½
3 5	94¾	Do. 3 p. c. Reg.		95¼
3 10	101⅞	Cape 3½ p.c.C.In.		101½
3 13	97⅛	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.		95½
4 0	107¼	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933		102¾
4 1	98⅝	Do. 3½ 1924 ...		94½
3 17	104⅝	N'wZlnd4p.c.Cns		106
4 5	86⅝	Q'nsl'nd3½p.c.In		90½
3 18	102½	S.Astln.4 p.c.R'g.		102
3 17	93½	Do. 3½p.c.In.		94
4 4	100½	Victoria4 p.c. 1885	+½	102½
4 0	88	Do. 3½ p. c.	+½	92½
		BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
4 3	165½	Brighton Ord. ...		166
4 18	152¼	Do. A	−¼	145¼
3 13	117½	Caledonian		112¾
3 9	35⅝	" Defer.	+⅜	32⅜
nil.	16	Chatham Ord.		13¾
3 12	105¼	Do. Pref.		95½
2 17	82½	Great Eastern		77⅝
4 9	59⅝	Gt. Nth.Ord. Def.		53½
4 8	59⅞	Do. A		54
3 13	160⅝	Great Western ...	−⅛	154
...	29⅝	HullandBarnsley		27¾
3 10	103½	Lanc. and York		104⅛
3 19	87⅛	Met. Consolidted.		84
nil.	29	Met. District		28
3 13	157⅛	Midland		149
4 4	68½	North Brit Pref.		70¼
...	34¼	Do. Def.	+¾	22½
3 14	156¼	North Eastern ...	+⅛	154
3 12	126⅝	North Stafford ...		123
3 18	169⅞	North Western	−⅛	166
2 18	61¾	Sheffield		51
nil.	28¼	Do. A		25¼
3 14	119⅞	South Eastern		114
2 18	79	Do. Deferred	−⅛	70⅛
3 10	135⅛	South Western		180
3 3	120⅛	Do. Deferred		68
3 6	66	Do. Preferred		122
		FOREIGN STOCKS.		
7 15	65¼	Argntin.5 p.c.1886		66½
8 13	67½	Do.6 p.c.Fund'g		71
...	31	Do. Cedulas A		31
...	28	Do. " B		28¾
7 7	71⅜	Brazilian 4½ 1888		60
6 17	66½	Do. 1889		57
...	32	B.Ayres6 p.c.1883		26
...	9⅛	" Cedulas I		8½
...	7⅛	" " P		7½
6 14	92	Bulgarian		93½
5 13	85⅝	Chilian 1886		84
nil.	19⅞	Colombian		20
8 2	60⅛	Costa Rica A		63
9 1	53¾	" B		56
12 15	33⅝	Ecuador, New ...		34
4 18	104	Egypt State Dom.		103½
4 0	94¾	Do. Unified		101⅞
3 19	100¼	Do. New Daira		103
3 14	94⅛	Do. New 3½p.c.		97¾
3 2	93⅝	French3p.c.R'nt's	−½	98½
4 7	105¼	Do. 4½p.c.R'nt's		104⅛
...	59	Greek5 p.c. 1881		36
...	57⅞	Do. 5 p.c. 1884		34½
10 15	53½	Do. 4p.c.Mon	+½	37
...	44⅛	Do.4p.c.Rts1889		28½
9 2	48⅛	Guatemala 4p.c.		45
nil.	6¼	Honduras		5½
4 9	95	Hung.Gold R'nt's		94¼
5 6	90½	Italian Fives		81¼
9 14	73½	Mexican6 p.c.1888	−¼	69½
nil.	8⅞	Peruv. Cor.	−½	5
11 2	27⅝	Do. Preference	−¾	16
9 19	73¼	Do. Debentures	−¼	55
...	21¼	P'rt'guese Threes	+⅛	20¾
4 2	98⅞	Russian4 p.c. 1889		100¼
6 11	64¼	Spanish 4 p.c. ...	−¼	62¼
4 15	103⅛	Transvaal		107½
1 16	55¼	Turkish Conv. A.		56¾
2 19	33⅛	Do. B		34½
4 5	22½	Do. C		24⅛
4 11	21¾	Do. D		22⅞
4 7	98	Do. 4½ p.c. 1871		101¼
4 3	95¾	Do. Defence 91		99¼
10 5	34⅞	Urugy.Cn.3½ p.c.		35½
8 1	34⅝	Venezuela		33
		COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
nil.	68⅞	B.Ayres&Rosario		59
4 17	111⅝	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		107
nil.	64½	Argentine Cenrl.		62½
...	18¼	Do. N.E. Deb.		19
...	37	Do. East		37
6 14	82⅝	Canadian Pacific.	−⅛	77¼
nil.	8⅜	Grand Trk. Ord.	−½	6½
nil.	55⅛	Do. 1st Pref.	−⅝	45
nil.	36½	Do. 2nd Pref.	−¾	29
nil.	20¼	Do. 3rd Pref.	−¼	16¼
4 17	53¾	Do. Guarantd.	−¾	62½
nil.	19	Mexican Ord.	+¼	14½
4 3	75½	Do. 1st Pref.	+¼	64¼
nil.	42	Do. 2nd Pref.		38
7 17	61¼	Mexican Central.	−½	56¼
...	38¼	Mex. Nat. A.		24¼
13 10	14⅞	Nitrate Railways		15¼

Yield £ s.	Av'rge 1893.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.
		AMERICAN RAILROADS. *Shares.*		
...	28¼	Atchison Shares.	+⅛	21¼
9 14	26	Cent. Pacific Sh..	+¼	20½
5 17	73⅛	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	+⅛	67⅜
nil.	15	Dnvr. & R. Grand	−⅛	11⅛
...	49⅞	Do. Pref.		35¼
nil.	20	Erie	−⅛	15⅝
...	43¼	Do. Pref.	−1½	32½
5 4	99⅛	Illinois Shares ...	−¼	96⅝
4 12	123	Lake Shore	−½	132
8 5	70	Louis and Nash.	+¼	53¾
...	13¼	Miss. K. & Texas		14¾
4 11	108⅛	N. Y. Central Sh.	+¼	105¾
nil.	16⅜	N. Y. Ontario		17¾
...	30¼	Norfolk W. Pref.		22⅝
...	38⅛	North Pacific Pf..	+¼	24
nil.	19⅜	Ohio and Miss.	−¼	17¼
...	53¾	Pennsylvania Sh.		51½
nil.	14	Phil. & Read. Sh.		11
nil.	33½	Union Pacific Sh.	+½	23½
nil.	20⅜	Wabash Pref.		17¼
		Bonds.		
...	53¼	Atchison A.		41¾
3 18	105¼	Illinois 4 p.c.Gold		103
4 17	108⅞	Louisville 5p.c.G.		104
4 19	82¼	Mis.Kan.Tex.4G.		82
3 17	104½	N.Y.Cent.4p.c.G		104
5 2	137¾	N.Y.Erie,1C.1920		135
8 14	93⅞	Do. 2nd Mort. ...	+⅛	79
23 5	25⅛	N.Y.,P.,&O.1stM	−⅛	19¾
5 12	114⅛	Penns. 4½ Gold		113
...	47⅝	Phil&Read 1st In.		36½
nil.	31⅝	Wabash6p.c.Deb.	−¼	27½
		TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.		
5 18	51⅞	Anglo-American.		44½
5 8	11⅞	Brazil Submarine		12
6 5	11⅜	Direct U. States..		11¼
4 6	15⅛	Eastern		14⅞
4 13	15⅜	Eastern Extensn.		15¼
5 3	5⅛	National Telephn		4⅞
5 5	35⅞	Tel. Constrn.		36⅛
		MINING AND LAND.		
...	1⅛	Bechuanaland ...	−0/3	16 0
14 0	3⅝	Broken HillProp.		2½
...	1⅞	Bultfontein N. E.		3/6
...	⅜	Burma Ruby		3/6
8 10	1½	Cape Copper		1⅛
...	1½	Char. S. Africa ...	−0/3	22 6
4 13	10⅞	City & Suburban.		10¾
...	2	Cons. G.F.S.Af'ca		1⅞
6 4	7⅝	Crown Reef		8½
7 17	18	De Beers		16⅜
...	1	Don Pedro Gold..		13/0
10 9	4⅛	Durban Rood'p'rt		4⅞
57 0	1⅛	Elkhorn		10/0
...	5½	Exploring Co.		4
5 10	4⅜	Geldenhuis		4⅝
...	3/0	Gordon Diamond.		2/6
6 5	6⅝	Griqual'd W. Diam.		6¼
12 4	18⅛	Jagersfontein	−1/16	15⅛
16 8	6½	Jubilee		6⅝
3 13	3¼	Jumper's Gold ...		2⅛
...	¾	Kimberly Diamnd		⅝
3 16	3½	Langlaagte		3⅜
...	⅝	Luipards Vlei ...		8/6
...	⅞	Mashonaland Gld		1⅛
6 12	2¾	Mason and Barry	+1/16	1⅞
...	⅝	May Consolidated		10/0
...	⅛	Montana	+2/3	4/6
...	2½	Mozambique	−1-32	1⅛
10 12	4⅜	Mysore Gold	−1/16	3⅝
nil.	⅞	Namaqua		1⅛
8 15	2¼	Nundydroog		1⅞
...	3	Oceana Land		1⅞
11 13	4¾	Ooregum Gold ...		4⅜
...	¾	Read's Drift		⅜
9 18	15⅛	Rio Tinto		15⅞
9 8	4	Robinson		4½
...	⅛	Silati River		0/6
8 0	4¼	Simmer and Jack		3¼
10 15	11⅝	S. A. Exploration		9¾
...	19/0	Sheba		1/0
6 0	4¾	Tharsis		5⅛
...	7/6	TransvaalDevelp.		8/0
...	3/6	Do. Land ...		5/6
...	4⅛	Wemmer		4⅝
...	1¼	Wentworth Pr. ...		⅝
nil.	⅞	Do. Ord..		4/9
...	4 0	CA&Zoutpansbrg		2/9
		MISCELLANEOUS.		
3 13	7⅛	Aërated Bread ...		7⅝
nil.	29	Allsopps	−1	53
5 19	79	Do. Pref.		113
9 7	5⅛	Bell's Asbestos		4⅛
5 17	14¾	Bryant and May..	[illegible]	15
5 8	14⅛	Coats Ord.		15¾
4 3	14⅜	Do. Pref.		15
nil.	3⅝	Eastman's Ord.		2⅝
nil.	½	Elmore's Copper.		¼
...	1¼	Fraser&Chalmrs.		⅞
6 11	15½	Gordon Hotels ...		15¼
4 10	332⅝	Guinness & Co. ...	+1½	341½
nil.	2⅛	Ham'nd's Meat ...		2¼
nil.	1⅛	Hotchkiss		1
4 9	15¼	Hudson's Bay ...		13¼
nil.	⅜	Maxim-N'rd nflt.		½
...	6⅜	Pears		5½
5 5	185⅛	P. & O. Steam D.		190
nil.	5¼	Primitiva Nitrate		4⅛
2 3	16½	Rail. Invest. Def.		14⅜
...	4⅝	St. Louis Brew...		2¼
...	4⅛	Salt Union Sh'res		3½
nil.	2⅜	San Donato		1½
15 0	5¼	San Jorge		5
15 8	3¾	San Pablo		3¼
8 0	1	S.Afric.Gld. Trst.		13 6
5 18	8⅛	Spratt's Patent ...		8½
3 15	105⅛	Suez Canal		103
...	2¾ d's	Trustees Exctors		6 dis.

Yield. £ s.		Price.	Yield. £ s.		Price.	Yield. £ s.		Price
	Govt., Corpn. &c.			*Indian Railways.*			*Waterworks.*	
2 19	Egypta. Gtd.	105	3 11	Bengal Nag Gtd.	116½	3 14	Chelsea Wtrwks.	272½
3 4	Leeds 4 p.c.	118	3 14	Bom. Bar. 5 Gtd.	193½	3 14	East London Watr	210½
3 2	Manchester 4 p.c.	132	3 3	Gt.Ind.Pen.4 Deb.	129½	3 19	Lambeth Water...	244½
3 12	Ceylon 4 p.c. Ins.	112	3 10	Madras 5 p.c. Gtd.	148½	3 13	New River New	339½
	Home Rails.			*Banks.*		3 19	Sth.&Vxhll. Watr	157½
2 19	Caledon. 4 Deb.	136	5 4	Bk. of Austr'lasia	64	3 15	W.Middlesex Wtr	266½
3 2	Do. 4 Pref.	131	8 13	Bk. of N.S. Wales	36		*Insurance.*	
3 1	Gt. Eastn. 4 Deb.	135	6 4	Bk of NewZealand	4	4 4	Alliance Assur ...	9¼
2 19	Gt.Northn. 3 Deb.	104	5 3	City Bank	19½	2 17	N.British & Merc.	35
3 2	Do. 4p.c. Per.Pr.	131	5 0	Lloyds	29½	4 15	Norwich Un. Fire	95
3 2	Gt. Wstn. Guar. 5	165	4 12	London & County	89	4 3	Sun Fire	9
3 0	Lan.&Yrk. 4 Deb.	135	4 4	London & Westr.	53		*Miscellaneous.*	
3 2	Do Cons. 4 Pref.	131	4 15	London Joint Stk.	32	4 2	Allsopp 4½ Debs.	111
2 19	Lnd.&N.W.3 Db.	105	4 6	National Prov. ...	50	3 14	Bass 4½ Deb. ...	121
3 1	Do. 4 Cons. Pref.	133	4 16	Union of London	32	4 4	E.&W.Ind. DkDb	93½
2 19	Ldn&S.W.B4Db.	138	5 10	UnionBk. of Aus	44	6 4	Fn. & Cl. Inv. D.	83½
3 1	Do. Cons. 4 Pref.	132		*Gas & Elec. Light*		3 11	Guinness 5 Deb.	121
3 2	Ldn. Brtn. 4½ Db.	151	5 8	GasLight Coke A	232½	3 9	L.St.KDk4pcDb.	117
3 4	LdnCht4½PerDb	143	5 11	Impl. Contl. Gas	217½	4 15	London Gen. Om.	131¼
2 19	Midland 3 Deb. ...	104	5 3	Met. Electric	7½	5 3	London Road Car	7
3 2	Do. 4 Perp. Pref. ...	131	4 17	Do. 5 p.c. Deb.	107½	4 0	Mn.ShpCan.4 Db	102
3 0	N.Eastern 4 Deb.	136	5 1	S. Metropol. A ...	304½	7 1	N Metro. Trams.	11
3 1	Do. 4 Pref.	131	4 16	Do. B ...	244½			

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

ROWING AT THE 'VARSITIES.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE TRIAL EIGHTS.

(By an Old Blue.)

"Trials" at either University is an event of little interest as far as the race itself is concerned. It is of slight importance which crew wins and race itself is concerned. It is of slight importance which crew wins and which is beaten. In another way, however, the Trial Eight races at Oxford and Cambridge are among the most interesting rowing fixtures of the year; for it is possible by comparison of the rowing to make some estimate of the probable quality and the chances of the crews that will represent their Universities in the great annual struggle.

The Cambridge trials have now been rowed over the usual Ely course, and the two picked Oxford eights have raced at Moulsford. Of the men who took part in the race at Ely it is impossible to speak very highly. At the best they may be described as an average lot; they were certainly not more. In last year's "boat-race," it will be remembered, Cambridge turned out a better set than had at one time seemed probable. They were not a very strong or heavy crew, but they were a level lot of men, who rowed in smart form and well together.

Though beaten in the race, they did very creditably. Of that crew some three or four of the lighter weights are still available, and will row again. To fill the remaining places two or three useful heavy weights are evidently wanted, as well as a light man for bow. The latter of course will be easily obtainable, but the Cambridge "trials" do not very satisfactorily supply the heavy weights. Mansfield, Whitworth-Jones, and Bieber, former want. The heavy-weights, Mansfield, Whitworth-Jones, and Bieber, are not a very good lot. Mansfield is clumsy, but worked hard; Whitworth-Jones was both short and awkward, and Bieber has barely mastered the rudiments of rowing, though his strength makes it worth while to take trouble with him. Game, the winning No. 6 (who also weighs over 12 st.), Broad-rowed hard, but has still a great deal to learn. Of the lesser weights Broadrick and Bland were about the best. The former, who rowed No. 7 in the winning boat, was distinctly good, very steady and firm, and with a capital style.

Both strokes rowed pluckily and fairly well, and of the two bows Finch was the better. Judging from the material supplied by the trial eights, the President, Mr. C. T. Fogg-Elliot, could probably get together a fairly good light crew (light, that is to say, as University crews go nowadays), but it is not easy to see how he can obtain the two or three really desirable welter weights who ought to form the backbone of his eight.

WITH THE DARK BLUES.

The Oxford Trial Eights race was remarkable for the very easy victory scored by the winning over the losing crew. Great pains are always taken by the president during the last week of practice to balance the two crews by the pressure of exchange until they are as nearly level, according to the watch, as it is possible to get them. It is therefore usual for the race itself to be a very close one, and Saturday's "walk away" was a surprise and an exception to prove the rule.

In the row over the full course at racing pace on the previous day there had been only three seconds between the crews. Of the fact that the time test is sometimes quite fallacious, the race therefore gave a strong proof. As a matter of fact the crew that won looked much the better of the two, and it was decidedly above the average of trial eights. The men were strong, and rowed fairly long and well together, and in fair form.

Graham at stroke, though very light, rowed with any amount of life and dash, and was well backed up by Crum at No. 7, who occupied the same position in the Eton eight that won the Ladies' Plate at Henley last July. He and Stewart, who rowed in the Leander eight that won this year's "Grand," were the two best men in the winning trial. Both have a long steady swing, and though not quite at their best on Saturday, they can row in very nice form. Stewart, who weighs well over thirteen stone, is exceptionally powerful, and when he has learned to keep his legs better should be a most useful oar indeed. In the losing crew the chief fault was shortness. Tew, also a very heavy man, who rowed No. 5 and was less short than any of the others, looks a promising oar. He is clumsy, but has improved immensely during practice, and, it wanted, might be made something of with good coaching. Morrison, who was No. 6 in the losing boat, and was the only Old Blue rowing, was good, considering that he had only been a week in practice. He should again prove a useful No. 3 in the 'Varsity Eight. Of the other losers, Puxley was the best.

On the whole, the material he has got together in his trials suits the requirements of the Oxford President, Mr. H. B. Cotton, sufficiently well. Fletcher is, of course, an irreparable loss, and in V. Nickalls Oxford have lost a very powerful worker; but Stewart should prove a good man in the middle seat in the boat, and as there are four men rowing in the trials who are good men in trials to adequately fill the remaining vacancies. The effect, therefore, of trials is to strengthen the chances of Oxford as far as they can be foreseen at this distance.

Of course, a forecast so long beforehand is not of great value, as the long practice for the 'Varsity race often works a wonderful alteration in a type of rowing, and the Cambridge coaches may yet manage to knock one or two of their big men into really good shape. At present, however, appearances again favour the Dark Blues.

HUNTING IN IRELAND.

Fox-hunting has not unfrequently been compared to war, with which it has much in common. Somewhat, by the nature of the case, was, I admit the original of the idea, but he did not take out a patent for it, and Surtees in the person of the genial Jorrocks, constantly rang the changes upon the simile, declaring that fox-hunting had this advantage for its followers that it contained or rather involved only twenty-five per cent. of war risks.

What a fox's view of these dicta may be or would be we cannot hope to learn, till Mr. Gardner has acquired the key to the language of our cousins of the Simian species, and thereby shown the way to other explorers of the mysteries of nature, and taught us the language of what we have hitherto boastfully termed the inarticulate creation. But war is not only a matter of big battalions and scientific strategy; it involves strategy and the outwitting or outgeneralling of the enemy by clever combinations and masterly tactics.

A few years ago hunting to a certain extent was a partician pastime. And though in many aspects a most popular democratic and even levelling pursuit it was attacked by the so-called patriots of Ireland. Mobs were hired to obstruct sport and do as much mischief as it was possible to the hunting state, while poison was used freely to destroy hounds, either at the covert side or on their progress to meets. An unequal war was waged for some time; mining begat countermining, and outrage created another, far more deadly the case during the egg or boyhood. It is an incalculable blessing to this country that such a sport is so enthusiastically beloved by almost all that part of our boyhood whom nature has endowed with strong passions and overflowing energies. Its mere existence and the keen practical lessons which it preaches are worth all the books that have been written on political purity. I will even myself that, under the circumstances of the luxurious and self-indulgent habits in which boys are increasingly brought up at home, the constant panic lest they should suffer any pain, the absence of apprehension lest their moral and physical life should become feebie by disuse, and the tendency of the examination system to make the development of character a secondary consideration, I would not care to face the responsibility of conducting a school were there not rooted in it, as I hope, an imperishable tradition, an enthusiastic love of football." . . . .

"Let us postulate that almost every healthy-minded boy wishes to get into his house team or his school team, or to rise in some way in the school football world. It is a near object; and as the mass of boys, from their natures, livemore for the near than for the distant, they will exhibit such an object influence their conduct if they know how. The boy who can develop no enthusiasm about Latin prose or the rivers of Siberia, even though he is convinced that the former will train a faculty of interpretation which will be useful to him in any business or profession, and that a knowledge about the latter, by some inscrutable connection of cause and effect, will qualify him to wear weapons and serve in the wars, will yet eagerly listen to instruction about the physiological facts of his own being, when he finds out that they have a practical bearing on his own immediate success. Why he should not indulge in the vicious practice of "grubbing" and thus, which fits him up a store of far more future ill-health than even juvenile smoking, or in the unwholesome habits, so rife among schoolboys, of bolting their food, or avoiding what are, perhaps, the only available vegetables; why he should never let even the roughest day in winter pass without facing the wind and rain, till he is in a glow of vigorous health; why he should not cramp his breathing organs or distort his feet if he wishes to have good wind and to avoid sprains—these and numerous other lessons of a similar kind are, I can bear witness, eagerly imbibed by a school which is keen on football."

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS at GATWICK.
Whillaloo, Wetherby, Analysis, Emin, Haymaker, and Trouville.

To READERS ABSENT FROM TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENTS

Readers, temporarily absent from town, and country residents, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, or delivered by the local newsagent on Monday and Thursday, at NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS ABROAD or CONTINENT.

NOTES FROM CLUB AND COURSE.

Matters are very dull in the racing world. There is little doing on the turf, and nothing worthy of report transpires at the clubs. Although it is as clear as a noonday sun that Ladas will not escape the most searching box, from Mine, Bullingdon, &c., there is little disposition to wager on next year's Derby.

The unexpected change from the rigours of winter to the present mildness is felt in the shires. Though fox-hunting has been resumed with most packs, it is under perilous conditions, for apart from local logs, the going is greasy and dangerous to a degree.

The Duke of Rutland gave a byday at Belvoir owing to a sudden breaking up of the frost. Many habitues of the hunt who had gone away were unable to be present, but Mr. J. Earle-Welby, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Lubbock, Mr. A. Turnor, Miss Barlow, and a few others availed themselves of the summons. The extensive woods on the south yielded the first fox. A fine hunting run ensued, which was terminated by a check and save Reynard, by intricate windings and a meagre scent, was enabled to get away through a coating of leaves and sticky ground, scent was bad, and the varmint had the best of it.

The annual meeting of county cricket secretaries will be held at Lord's to-day, when the programme of matches for 1894 will be arranged. The question of altering the law as to the follow on considered; and a motion brought forward by Notts recommending that a captain should have power to declare his innings closed at lunch-time on the second day, as well as at any time on the third day of the match. Visits from the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and South Africa are probable, but no final instructions to arrange a programme on behalf of the latter have yet been received. The Philadelphians intend getting a programme of about a dozen contests, including, perhaps, a few with the first-class counties. One of the novelties of the year will be Gentlemen of England v. Notts, for Barnes's benefit, at Trent Bridge, while Oxford University will appear at Leyton, and Cambridge against Liverpool, on the days following the Inter-University encounter.

An interesting football match under Rugby rules was expected yesterday when the Dublin University team paid their first visit to Oxford. The weather, however, recorded the Irishmen anything but a pleasant welcome. A heavy mist prevailed, and the ground was very slippery. Oxford, who had been deprived of several of their best men owing to accidents and the schools, were unable to put a representative team in the field, but no fewer than eight internationals figured in the Dublin fifteen.

When the game had settled down, mainly through the good play of their forwards, Dublin at once assumed the offensive, the Oxford forwards, on the other hand, not showing up at all well. The brothers Gwynne were very conspicuous for the visitors, and ultimately A. P., in a single-handed run, crossed the line, and subsequently placed a goal. This was the only point scored up to half-time. With a change of end the Oxonians made a much better show, and after matters had been credited to Dublin by L. H. Gwynne, they several times got in close proximity to the visitors' line. Lack of pace among the backs was, however, very noticeable, although Cattell and Thomas backs was, however, very noticeable, although Cattell and Thomas worked hard, their efforts were invariably frustrated, and a most uninteresting match ended in favour of Dublin by a goal and a try (eight points) to nothing.

We have before drawn attention to the fact that Association profession[illegible] teams show some very in-and-out form. This is partly caused by their utter contempt of ordinary club matches. A case in point is that of Woolwich Arsenal on Saturday and yesterday. At Plumstead on the first-named day they were beaten by the Arsenal by five goals to none. Yesterday they beat Preston North End by two goals to none. There were one or two alterations s in the team yesterday compared with Saturday, but not enough to make seven goals difference. The defeat by the Arsenal seemed nothing. The success over North End must count points in the League competition.

Another team that has shown some very poor form in the south, Wolverhampton Wanderers, on yesterday beat Everton by two goals to one. On the play however, Everton were not two goals behind.

In the Rugby County Championship match, Midland Counties v. Surrey, which takes place at Richmond this afternoon, the visiting forwards will be numbered on the cards and wear jerseys bearing similar numbers.

Mr. Almond asserts, in the *Nineteenth Century*, in an article on the moral value of football, that the dangers of football are enormously exaggerated, the proportion of accidents being really trivial in comparison with the immense numbers who play the game. Fatal accidents, he says, "certainly do not escape notice, and the total number of deaths ascribed to football in the years 1890, 1891, and 1892 was 23, 22, and 26 respectively; while 154 broken limbs and 212 minor accidents, some of them very minor, were reported in the same period. It is impossible to form any approximate estimate of the number of people who play, and therefore of the precise danger of the game. But we may safely assert that football kills a less proportion annually than one in 50,000 of those who play at all, and that less than one in 7,000 breaks a limb. In my own personal experience I have had to do with football for thirty years. At no club with which I have had to do with football for thirty years. At no club with which I have been connected has there ever been a death; I can remember one broken leg among boys, and one among men, and, I think, three broken arms."

On the question of professionalism, Mr. Almond says:—"The introduction of professionalism into Scotland, at first veiled, now avowed, has done great mischief to our village clubs. I could name several of these which were once in the front rank, but their best players, by their position and are declining in consequence of their best players having often been bribed and suborned in all sorts of underhand and unsportsmanlike ways, at first by English clubs, whose example the Scottish city clubs, who can repay themselves by large gates, have been quick to follow. I am assured by players on the border behind the scenes that not only is the game in many villages being ruined, but that the effect of the whole system, the ramifications of which are too intricate to be more than alluded to here, is most demoralizing in many more respects and directions than would occur to the uninitiated. As regards Rugby games, Mr. Almond is entirely averse to the introduction of the professional element. It will be even worse here than in the other, and will, he thinks, inevitably ruin it altogether.

On the general question of the moral agency of the game, the headmaster of Loretto school speaks with no uncertain voice. "Surely," he says, "whatever tends to quicken the circulation, to raise the spirits, and to purify the blood is, *ipso facto*, a moral agent. And this is what all ages, but it is more especially the case during the egg or boyhood. It is an incalculable blessing to this country that such a sport is so enthusiastically beloved by almost all that part of our boyhood whom nature has endowed with strong passions and overflowing energies. Its mere existence and the practical lessons which it preaches are worth all the books that have been written on political purity. I will even myself that, under the circumstances of the luxurious and self-indulgent habits in which boys are increasingly brought up at home, the constant panic lest they should suffer any pain, the absence of apprehension lest their moral and physical life should become feebie by disuse, and the tendency of the examination system to make the development of character a secondary consideration, I would not care to face the responsibility of conducting a school were there not rooted in it, as I hope, an imperishable tradition, an enthusiastic love of football." . . . .

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LACROSSE NOTES.

THE LATEST PLAY.—CONCERNING THE USE OF THE NET.

A great disadvantage to some lacrosse teams during the present match is the short time available for play, and few seem to be able to remedy this by starting matches earlier in the afternoon. It is obvious that a club accustomed to play a waiting game, and to show up well in the second half, when each half is of about forty minutes' duration, is rather handicapped when the whole time is shortened by twenty minutes out of an hour. West London recently sustained a defeat which, with full time played, might possibly have been saved. There seems, however, to be no remedy, and to "rushing" and "waiting" games both need cultivation for use in different parts of the season.

Lacrosse players, although not affected to the extent of postponing matches through frost, prefer a softer ground than was generally available during the recent cold weather. On good ground the average player can do, although the accuracy of shooting was not to be too greatly relied upon, but where the ground was rough as well as hard the game was not thoroughly appreciated, and a considerable element of chance entered into the sport.

Again this week the play of the Cambridge University team is the chief subject of interest, and the result of their Senior Cup tie with Hampstead shows the good opinion formed of the 'Light Blues early in the season to have been well founded. Hampstead, after putting West London to a time, at any rate) out of the running, were considered to have a very fair chance, and their meeting with Sunresbrook on Saturday was expected to be a grand struggle for supremacy. How, however, Hampstead rose with the clubs twice defeated, and Cambridge may be classed with those who have not yet been defeated. The match was played at Gospel Oak, Cambridge were not playing their best team, three regular attacks and one defence man being absent. Hampstead were without two of their usual attack men. The defence on both sides was very good, Hair and Lupton at point and cover playing well on the Cambridge, while Faraday, Bonnell, and Hind were excellent for Hampstead. The game throughout was very fast and even; in the first half Guest scored cleverly on two occasions for the visitors, and in the second each team scored once, Barker, who worked very hard at centre, obtaining the goal for Hampstead. Cambridge thus won by three goals to one; their combination was much better than in the previous match with Sunresbrook. After the match the Cambridge men were hospitably entertained by Hampstead.

At Cambridge the 'Varsity second XII. met Hampstead II. in a Junior Cup tie and won by four goals to two. The University team showed much better combination, and were in far superior condition. On Saturday next the Cambridge second team meet Edgbaston at Bedford.

The Sunresbrook v. Woodford Senior Cup tie was, as expected, a one-sided game, particularly in the first half, Sunresbrook scoring soon after the start, and keeping up the pressure, they led at half-time by seven goals to nil. The Woodford defence played up well in the second half, and Sunresbrook only added three more goals to their score. Taylor, well supported by Reynolds and Liddle, saved several dangerous attacks, and Knight was in good form in goal. Macadam and S. Knight were prominent on the side of the winners.

"Men Short" in Cup Ties.

In the Cup tie between West London and the Hon. Artillery Company the latter were without H. J. Cave, their home attack, and Dixon, their West London missed Fraser and H. J. Madgen. The "Company" turned up two short and West London lent substitutes. The hard ground prevented good shooting. West London did most of the attacking, but their combination near goal was bad and the H.A.C. defence good. At half-time the score was four to nil in West London's favour, which was increased to six to one by the end of the game. Shorer, the H.A.C. point, and Robinson showed up well, but some of the men overran themselves. Savill played for West London for the first time this season. The H.A.C. second team being still practically non-existent the West London juniors had a walk over in their Junior Cup tie.

The senior tie between Croydon and Barnet resulted in a good game, the former winning by three goals to one.

The Junior Cup tie between Clapham and Croydon H. was played on the Clapham Common ground and won by the home team by five goals to one. Croydon were a man short.

In the north the "Flag" competition is now in full swing, and after a second round Urmston managed to beat Albert Park after a hard match by three goals to two, a very creditable result, and a triumph for combined and unselfish effort, several chances being lost by Albert Park through individual "gallery" play. In the south the "Flag" contests do not commence until February 3, but the fairly even state of the "Cup" competition looks promising for very keen play for the chief trophy of the year.

At Wanstead Sunresbrook II. beat Woodford II. by 13 goals to 1 in a Junior Cup tie.

As the Clapton and Surbiton teams were only playing a friendly game and not a cup match some of the regular players were given a rest, and neither team was representative. Surbiton won by 6 goals to 1.

Surbiton II. met Catford in a Junior Cup tie, and a drawn game resulted, no point being scored. Catford are showing considerable improvement, and have considerably more promising district, the way for which was prepared for by the boys of St. Dunstan's College, who, with Leys School and St. Paul's School, will be seen on the field after Christmas, and will in all probability give trouble, particularly to junior teams.

The Use of the Net.

With regard to a note which appeared in this column last week advocating a definite rule as to the question of goal nets in southern play, writes:—"I hope we may not be the cause of all legislation in lacrosse as we were in cricket. Like begets like, and if you make one law you have to go on making others to fence that law in. The human brain is too clever for laws, and laws often stand in the way of friendly arrangements. No law can meet every case. Twice recently goals have been allowed in the case when, in my opinion, goals would have been no help."

The reason for suggesting legislation on the subject was not for the purpose of burdening the game with more rules, but simply to prevent it being played on different occasions under entirely different conditions. If goal-nets are to be used at all, let them be used generally, and this result could only be quickly arrived at by the action of the I. L. A. It we regulate the size of goal-posts, etc., why not have a definite statement from headquarters with regard to nets?

Doubtless more than one correspondent can give instances in which nets would not have been of assistance, but, on the other hand, examples can be multiplied of doubtful decisions which might have been avoided had there been nets. The point which occasionally prevails towards the close of a game, an umpire with the best and fairest intentions may go wrong, while with such an official the net is still more necessary. In fairness to goal-keepers, too, whose play is altered in some measure by the presence of a net, a rule should be made.

Some matches for Saturday next:—

Senior Cup: Sunresbrook v. Hampstead, at Wanstead; West London v. Woodford, at Woodford; Barnet v. Hon. Artillery Company, at Barnet; Shoeheath v. Surbiton, at Blackheath.

Junior Cup: Sunresbrook v. Hampstead, at Gospel Oak; West London v. Woodford, at Wimbledon Park; Blackheath v. Surbiton, at Hampton Wick; Clapham v. Hon. Artillery Company II.; London County v. Catford.

Ordinary Matches.—Clapton v. Croydon, at Tottenham; Cambridge II. v. Edgbaston, at Bedford.

A Reuter's telegram from New York says the German Emperor is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of the American racing yacht *Vigilant*, and should the purchase be completed *Vigilant* will compete at Cowes next season.

One of the brothers Dwyer, the well-known American racehorse owners, has offered to lay 10,000 dols. to 5,000 dols. that Corbett defeats Mitchell in their coming pugilistic contest.

Mr. G. Lambton is very busy with his team of hurdle race horses at Newmarket yesterday. Norval (ridden by Tulk) and Haymaker (Ricketts up the saddle) had a stripped gallop of two miles, at a good pace, over seven flights of hurdles, and subsequently Zoo Mou was brought from Lambourn stable and, piloted by G. Morris, joined Badminton (Ricketts) and Clipper (Goldstein) in a stripped gallop of three miles over the same course the steeplechase fences. The majority of these animals have engagements at Sutton during the week.

The catalogue at Messrs. Tattersall's blood stock sale yesterday included some well-known race horses sent up by Sir Robert Jardine, among them being the five-year-old Dunsilly—Jessie Jacobs. Rosario, the winner of the Grand Stakes and Stockton Handicap during the past season. In this case the hammer fell at 1,000 guineas, while Gaiety, Ernie, his three-year-old sister, was sold for 270 guineas. Middleham (4 years) went for 175 guineas, Jolly Monk (a four-year-old geldings) at 220 guineas, and Purple Rush (4 years) for 105 guineas. A strait lot by the Manton stable realized poor prices, but Malfine, a two-year-old by Knight of Malta, from Lady Margarette, that won the only race for which he started, was knocked down for 300 guineas. In addition to the above, breds, a grand lot of hunters, the property of the Hon. Lionel Portman, were sold in the horsery, and for the Sixteen 1,565 guineas was obtained, giving an average of just over 100 guineas each.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Some French writers have been busy of late in charging English dramatists with plagiarism from French originals. But, as we pointed out the other day, cases of plagiarism, or cases that bear a remarkable resemblance to plagiarism, are not unknown on the Parisian stage. Within forty-eight hours came a curious confirmation of our argument.

On Saturday night a new play, "La Servante," was produced at the Gymnase Theatre in Paris. The plot of "La Servante" was fully described by the Paris correspondent of a Sunday paper. It is a remarkable fact that the plot so described corresponds in all its leading features, in all essential particulars, with a story by a once very popular, and still popular, German novelist. One of the best, and one of the best known, of Miss E. Marlitt's stories is "Das Geheimniss der Alten Mamsell." It was translated into English some twenty odd years ago as "The Old Maid's Secret." Any one who knows the story and who reads the description of "La Servante" will be amused and amazed by the extraordinary resemblance between the novel and the play, by the long list of episodes that are common to both and that in both are vital to the subject. No doubt it is only a coincidence, but it is as astonishing a coincidence as recent literary history affords.

When sermons concern themselves with the stage and with stage plays, it is more often to condemn than to commend. One very notable exception, however, is associated with "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." The Rev. T. W. Lund, M.A., chaplain of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, Liverpool, has taken Mr. Pinero's play as the theme for a sermon whose text is taken from the words of Ezekiel, "Son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the House of Israel; therefore, hear the words at My mouth, and give them warning from Me." The sermon has been reprinted; it is worth reading as a proof of the more enlightened attitude that intelligent Churchmen take towards the drama. "Whether we like it or not," says Mr. Lund, "the stage is a school with a large attendance of pupils, and we have to reckon with it as a factor of no small moment in modern education." This sentence is followed by a close and sympathetic examination of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," and of the character of its unhappy heroine. The examination is made, of course, from the point of view of the moralist, of the man of the Church, and it naturally leads him to conclusions which will not be accepted by all admirers of Mr. Pinero's play, which may not necessarily be the conclusions Mr. Pinero has arrived at. But the sermon is instructive, and its appearance is significant.

The October number of *Die Gesellschaft* contains an article upon the dramatic work of Gerhart Hauptman by Hans Merian. *Die Gesellschaft* is the monthly magazine published in Leipzig under the editorship of M. T. Conrad, which has now for nearly a decade flown the banner and fought the fight of Young Germany. Hans Merian is one of the most ardent apostles of what he calls "der junge deutsche Realismus," and the brotherhood to which Hans Merian belongs regard Gerhart Hauptmann as perhaps the most illustrious of them all. The passion of young Germany, its frenzy and fire and fury, closely resemble the passion, the frenzy, fire, and fury of the Romanticists who fought for Hugo under the leadership of Gautier to the watchword of "Hierro." It will be remembered that one of the devotees of Hugo, hearing on that memorable first night, and hearing awry, the famous "Vellard stupide, il faime," thought that the line ran, "Veil as de pique, il faime," and defended that reading lustily to the top of his bent. There is something of the same kind of uncompromising adoration in the adoration which the young men like Hans Merian feel for Gerhart Hauptmann. But it is a gallant spirit, and it certainly makes for good.

"Trucs et Décors" is the title of an interesting contribution to theatrical knowledge which has just been published in Paris. Its author, Georges Moynet, has set himself the attractive task of writing an exhaustive study of theatrical machinery, and all the mass of methods employed to produce illusion upon the stage. M. Moynet's scheme embraces a wide range of work, from the most colossal enterprises of scenic construction to the devices employed in serpentine dancing by Miss Loïe Fuller, whose portrait involved in flying folds of delicately-tinted raiment forms the agreeable frontispiece of an agreeable and bulky book. It takes M. Moynet more than four hundred pages of a large octavo volume to sketch out, explain, and comment upon all the various appliances which the modern theatre demands, and which are, as it were, the amplification of that alliance of boards and trestles which was all that Alexandre Dumas demanded to upholster a stage passion. But the four hundred pages are exceedingly readable pages, abundantly illustrated with drawings and plans to elucidate the text. M. Moynet has based much of his account of modern developments of theatrical machinery upon authoritative information supplied by Eugène Godin, chief machinist of the Gaieté, and Ernest Vallenti, chief machinist of the Opéra, which sets the seal of reliability upon a curious and instructive narrative.

Another work of even greater interest and importance to the student of the stage made its appearance in Paris at the same moment as "Trucs et Décors." This is the "Essai sur l'Histoire du Théâtre," by Germain Bapst, which has just been published by the house of Hachette. It is a very beautiful and very admirable contribution to the literature of theatrical history. M. Bapst, who has already earned an honourable distinction as the author of a number of works of antiquarian and archæological interest, aims at presenting within the comparatively limited space of less than 700 pages a comprehensive sketch of the theatre as an institution and a building, of its *mise-en-scène*, its decoration, its costume, architecture, illumination, and hygiene. He divides his book into three parts. The first is devoted to the primitive theatre of the Middle Ages. The second deals with the origins of the modern theatre. The third studies the theatre in modern times. M. Bapst naturally insists with ardour that France leads the world in all that concerns the theatre. It certainly must be admitted that France shows an interest in the theatre and things theatrical to which we as yet can scarcely pretend. What English writer would be well advised to devote his time to such a study of the stage? What English publishing house would bring it out under such sumptuous conditions? And what public would author and publisher find if by chance they did join hands to make the venture?

The Scandinavian drama is still a cause of infinite curiosity to the Parisian with exotic tastes. Quite recently two experiments in the representation of plays from the North have been made on those stages which are especially devoted to adventurous enterprises, the Théâtre de l'Œuvre and the Théâtre Libre. At the Théâtre de l'Œuvre a translation of Ibsen's "An Enemy of Society" was presented in succession to a performance of "Rosmersholm." At the Théâtre Libre, a version of "En Fallit," by Björnstjerne Björnson, was played; the first play by Björnson that Antoine has tried his hand at. Both plays appear to have been successful in stimulating a keen interest and critical appreciation. The work of Björnstjerne Björnson is almost unknown in Paris; and "En Fallit" afforded a very peculiar satisfaction to those who are inclined to resent the advanced ideas and the extreme theories of the new men. It was applauded by those who, if not exactly reactionary, may be called stationary in their views, in the first place because it had no suggestion of symbolism, and in the second place because its construction did not come up to the standard of the advanced guard, but was formed in obedience to what they would regard as a retrograde and old-fashioned formula. After this it is time for our own Independent Theatre and our own Mr. Grein to give Londoners a chance of seeing what the work of Björnson looks like upon the stage. A scene in "En Fallit," it will be remembered, suggested to Mr. Rose an episode in "Agatha Tilden."

Experiments are being carried out at Devonport with a new surface condenser, which is to be fitted in the torpedo gunboat *Sylvier*. It is claimed for the new condenser that by its use great economy in fuel can be obtained, and also that both weight and space can be saved by its adoption. If it stands the tests to which it is to be subjected, we may expect to see it fitted in several vessels of this class, as they come forward for repair.

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REVIEWS.

BOYS' BOOKS.

MR. H. M. STANLEY ("D.C.L. &c." as he describes himself) is now known as a writer of boys' books as well as of records of exploration. "My Dark Companions and their Strange Stories" (Sampson Low) is a collection of the tales that Mr. Stanley picked up from his porters round the camp fire after their day's work was done. Mr. Kipling has said that he learned his method by watching the professional story tellers in the bazaar, and Mr. Stanley has followed his African originals rather closely in manner. Most of his narratives would be described most appropriately as folk-tales or hero-tales, and doubtless the followers of the pleasant science of popular legend will get sufficient matter for their arguments from this book, which boys will find new in subject and attractive in the style of narration. The veteran Mr. Ascott Hope almost rivals "Kingston and Ballantyne the Brave," those idols of our youth; and one may depend on finding his Christmas contributions to the schoolboy's library among the best of the year's crop. "Men of the Backwoods" (Griffith, Farran, and Co.) is a series of true stories of the Indians, and of the men who fought against the Indians before they were robbed of their prairies, dragooned into reserves, and missionaried into effeminacy of all sorts. Nothing could be better told than some of these yarns—notably the "Giant-Killer of the Backwoods" and "Lewis Wetzel, the Indian-Killer." They are straightforward and vigorous, and, as boys' tales should, depend for their attraction upon the value of their incidents. Take it all in all, this is one of the best books of its sort we have seen this season. It deserves popularity, and we make no doubt that popularity is what it will get. By this time, too, the Rev. A. J. Church is in no need of commendation. His "Pictures from Greek Life and Story" are not published in so pleasing a style as his former works. But what tales can rival these old Greek legends in interest and in naturalness of incident? Here we have all the history of Greece told simply and briefly by a relation of its central incidents; told, too, in Mr. Church's very best and simplest manner. Mr. Manville Fenn is also a very popular writer—popular and prolific. Already we have four boys' books of his before us, and the winter may not be out before we see as many more. "Steve Young" (Partridge and Co.) is a narrative, and far too long a narrative, of a voyage to the "icy seas;" that is to say, whaling and walrus hunting and shooting of the white bear. The Scotch portions of the book have what many will doubtless think the great merit of being utterly unlike anything Scotch, and here and again the book is sicklied o'er with a pale cast of sanctimoniousness which we do not like at all. But the story has a good deal of force, and if boys knew how to skip they might read it with some pleasure. "Bluejackets; or, the Log of the Clipper *Teaser*" (Griffith, Farran, and Co.) suffers from the same defect. It is a tale, not of a clipper, but of a gunboat on the China Station, and it has one capital fight with pirates to recommend it. But it is long—so very long. "The Black Bar" is a capital tale of a middy who went slaver-hunting on the West Coast of Africa, passed through a number of strange and terrible adventures, and ended by winning no little distinction for himself. It is of reasonable length, and never clogs the reader's attention. Mr. Manville Fenn's fourth tale "Real Gold" (Chambers), takes us to Peru in quest of the treasures of the Incas; but though the adventurers have many strange and exciting moments, the thing does not quite catch the proper swing.

Commander Claud Harding is an old favourite, though not so old a favourite as Mr. Ballantyne and Mr. Henty, and "The Capture of the *Estrella*" (Messrs. Cassell and Co.) is sure to find admirers by the hundred. It is a tale of the slave trade, and includes a notorious slaver, who is also a nobleman in disguise, a fine half-caste princess, who naturally marries the hero, and a horde of desperate adventurers. Mr. Bertram Mitford is wont to go to South Africa for his plots, and following in the wake of Mr. Rider Haggard, to exalt the courage and the ferocity of the Zulu. "The Luck of Gerard Ridgeley" (Chatto and Windus) comes pat to the occasion of the Matabele war, and is full of stirring incident. Another familiar greets us in Mr. Robert Leighton, who is the author of "In the Grip of the Algerine" (Sunday School Union). It is ambitious enough to be historical, and purports to be the personal narrative of Sir Lester Willoughby, Knight, which is just as it should be. Mr. Henry Frith turns his attention to the romance of the railway, as others have done before him. "The Flying Horse" (Griffith, Farran, and Co.) is *not* a story, but a history of the locomotive, which all boys may read with profit and pleasure. Mr. Patchett Martin has been well advised in compiling "True Stories from Australasian History" (Griffith, Farran, and Co.), which, not only for the sake of the information they convey, but also by reason of their intrinsic interest, deserve the attention of the youthful mind. Another "historical" story is "The Remarkable Adventure of Walter Trelawney" (W. and R. Chambers), by J. S. Fletcher. It is a sufficiently stirring tale of the days of the great Armada.

Among new editions comes the indefatigable Mr. Manville Fenn's "Yussuf the Guide" (Blackie). We had not seen it before, and we do not much care if we never see it again. We are unfeignedly pleased with Mr. Ballantyne's "The Walrus Hunters" (Nisbet) The literary skill is sufficient to do full justice to the adventures of hunting, love, and war that Mr. Ballantyne produces with inexhaustible fertility. Those who are attracted by Indians and Eskimos, and hairbreadth escapes and romantic marriages, and a fine healthy, simple humour, and all the rest of it, can always rely on Mr. Ballantyne. "Sail Ho!" by G. Manville Fenn (S.P.C.K.), is a fine, lively story of the sea, following on the usual lines. It avoids the great danger of such stories: letting the interest flag or taking too much time to lead into the adventures. It is lively and spirited all through. There might be more pictures, but what there are are full enough of smoke and pistols and other irresistible attractions.

MORE AFRICAN FARMERS.*

THERE is really not much pseudonymity about the thirty-second, and, for the moment, last volume of fiction issued as part of the "Pseudonym Library," for "Ralph Iron, Author of 'The Story of an African Farm,'" is probably a still more famous appellation than that of Miss Olive Schreiner. The volume consists of three little tales, and is called by the title of the first, "Dream Life and Real Life." The dedication tells us that this story was written for "a school magazine many long years ago," and even without it we should either have guessed the fact, or welcomed with enthusiasm something like a repetition of the amazing promise of the work Miss Schreiner did when she was little more than a child, for the fulfilment of which promise the world has waited, as the author would say, so many long years. It has some of the merits and faults of "The Story of an African Farm," being strong, original, and morbid to the last degree, with all that delight in setting forth in most impressive and picturesque detail the sufferings human beings may undergo from the oppression of others, and from the weakness of their own digestions, which distinguished the lady's early masterpiece. The other two tales are more worthy of the author of "Dreams." What can one say to a writer who puts into the mouth of a woman explaining why she despised her earliest admirers such a sentence as the following?—"The mother heart had not swelled within me yet; I did not know all men were my children, as the large woman knows when her heart is grown." The only comment that seems appropriate is a fervent prayer that if we have the misfortune to know any large women, their hearts may not grow. All three stories are designed in glorification of self-sacrifice, about which practice it is possible to write and even to think a great deal too much. It is asserted in the usual quarters that Miss Schreiner is about to publish another novel. We cannot feel any satisfaction in the prospect.

* "Dream Life and Real Life: A Little African Story." By Ralph Iron, author of "Dreams," "The Story of an African Farm," &c. The Pseudonym Library. (London: Fisher Unwin. 1893.)

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN A NATIVE STATE OF INDIA.

THE Gaikwar of Baroda, who has been actively engaged in administrative reforms since his accession to power a few years ago, has drafted a scheme of government in his State under twelve heads. It may be observed that this is more than a theoretical sketch, as practical progress has been effected in most of the matters to which his Highness attaches importance.

1. The thorough survey of the land as the preliminary to its settlement with the view to reducing and equalizing taxation. The survey of the State has been in progress for more than two years, and is now almost finished, when Baroda will be the only State in India where a settlement of the land is always preceded by a survey.

2. An inquiry into the titles of alienation by which a large portion of the territory is held exempt from rent or taxation on doubtful claims of tenure.

3. The enforcement of free compulsory education for both sexes up to a certain age, twelve for boys and ten for girls. This law has recently come into force, and Baroda is consequently the only State in India where an attempt is made to grapple with the Indian problem of the future—the education of woman.

4. The institution of a technical school modelled on that of Zurich.

5. The introduction of light railways which seem better suited to the requirements of Baroda than metalled roads.

6. A scheme of general drainage for the reclamation of cultivable land and the diminution of the malarial area.

7. An increase of the sums granted from the Government Treasury to villages for the construction of wells.

8. The assignment of an amount for public works sufficient for the embellishment of the capital of Baroda.

9. An increase of the Government grants to municipalities for all sanitary works, including a pure filtered water supply.

10. The appointment of a sanitary commissioner to supervise schemes of village sanitation, and to instruct the villagers themselves in them.

11. The creation of an elective municipal body at Baroda.

12. Increased hospital accommodation.

AN AUTHORITY ON BIRDS.

Mr. Charles Dixon is an ornithologist in whom there is no guile, and we are always glad to hear from him. He has observed and recorded many valuable notes about the migrations of birds, and anything he says is worth credence. His latest book is "Jottings About Birds" (Chapman and Hall), and deals with bird life in general, in England, in Scotland, and abroad. Mr. Dixon manages here to combine an amount of facts and statistics with agreeable observations on country sights and country sounds, which is pleasing enough to town-keepers. We commend his book to all lovers of nature.

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